



CITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

**The Health and Welfare
Services of Southampton
in 1966**

being the

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

by

**THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
ANGUS MCGREGOR, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.**



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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE,
CIVIC CENTRE,
SOUTHAMPTON.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of your Medical Officer of Health on the work of the Health and Welfare Services of the City of Southampton during 1966.

The Report has seven main sections devoted successively to vital statistics, infectious diseases, environmental health (including port health), the personal health services, social work, welfare services, and the School Health Service. There are indeed very few Authorities which provide such a comprehensive range of Health and Welfare Services as Southampton and reference to the body of the Report will indicate the extent and complexity of the work being undertaken. Each section has been prefaced with a coloured page to act as a marker and facilitate reference.

Vital Statistics and Infectious Disease

The population of the City rose again, to 209,370, and the vital statistics indicate that the health of the City continued to be generally satisfactory. During the year a full investigation was made into the cause of the high percentage of illegitimate births in the City, which rose again to 11.19%. It is hoped to publish the results shortly.

Measles was once again the most common and serious infectious disease, apart from two further cases of typhoid fever.

Environmental Health

Considerable further progress was made in slum clearance, and the routine work on the abatement of 'nuisances' and the supervision of food and food hygiene went on as usual. A brief report is included at the request of the Ministry of Health on action taken by the Council on fluoridisation of the public water supplies.

There was a further sharp rise in the number of passengers entering the port to around 400,000 to which must be added the 270,000 passengers who arrived at Southampton Airport, which is also a responsibility of the Port Health Authority. The rise was due mainly to the development of car ferry services from France and the cruise ships. Unfortunately no progress was seen in the achievement of the

very desirable aim of having medical inspections of immigrants conducted in the country of origin although real signs of this became apparent early in 1967.

Personal Health Services

Towards the end of the year the Hospital Laboratory facilities improved substantially and it was found possible to start an open clinic for cervical cytology. Public advertisement led to an enormous demand which could only be slowly met and which was to some extent channelled back to the general practitioners, many of whom have been very active in this field. By the end of the year 1,522 persons in Southampton had been screened and one definite case of cancer detected. Further improvement in the Hospital Laboratory staffing should permit a further expansion of this Service in 1967.

During 1966 the number of play groups for children under 5 years increased and by the end of the year there were places for 425 as compared with 380 in 1965. As it is clear that most children benefit from attendance at a play group before attending school and there are over 7,000 aged over 3 and under 5 years old in the City it will be seen that the extent of provision is by no means adequate. Discussions continued in an endeavour to improve the position.

The Department's ten Health Clinics are scattered throughout the City and it has long been felt that they should form a natural focus for the social and health services in each area. During discussions it was indicated to officers in the social work field that every effort would be made to deal sympathetically with requests for accommodation in these clinics, and during the year at the request of the Principal Probation Officer four of the clinics were made available during the early evening for use by his staff for interviews. The clinics are, of course, already extensively used by the hospital services and by many voluntary societies.

Welfare Services

Despite the financial 'squeeze' development of services continued throughout the year. Group holidays for the blind were organised for the first time and holidays were also organised for other groups of disabled people. A further Home for Old People was opened but the pressure on beds continued and the waiting list remained at around 120. Under these circumstances a further increase in the domiciliary services is inevitable.

Staff

On 25th November Mr. C. P. C. Parker retired after very many years as Chief Port Health Inspector, during which time he became well known to all who work in the port.

Alderman Mrs. V. F. King

On 30th May Alderman Mrs. V. F. King died. She had been Chairman of the Public Health Committee for many years and had spent her life in public service with the Local Health Authority and the Hospital Services. Her great experience and kindly manner have been greatly missed.

Conclusions

In conclusion I must thank all those in every service in the City whose co-operation has enabled the work of the Department to go forward. I must also thank all members of the staff and the Committees of the Council for their help and encouragement.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ANGUS MCGREGOR,

Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Council Members:

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN S. M. G. MITCHELL, J.P.), ALDERMEN MRS. G. E. A. BARKER, O.B.E., J.P., MRS. K. E. CAWTE, J.P., MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE, COUNCILLORS R. C. BROWN, MRS. I. F. CANDY, B.SC.(Econ) (Chairman), MRS. P. M. COOPER, A. CRABB, S. W. BAKER, D. GIBBS, MRS. L. A. IRONSIDE, F. McMANUS, D. M. E. MARTIN, MRS. J. E. A. PITTER and A. G. REYNARD.

Co-opted Members:

DR. W. H. N. ANGUS and DR. J. R. PRESTON.

GENERAL PURPOSES AND CITY ANALYST SUB-COMMITTEE

THE RT. WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN S. M. G. MITCHELL, J.P.), ALDERMEN MRS. G. E. A. BARKER, O.B.E., J.P., MRS. K. E. CAWTE, J.P., MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE, COUNCILLORS S. W. BAKER, MRS. I. F. CANDY, B.SC.(Econ) (Chairman), D. GIBBS, MRS. L. A. IRONSIDE.

HOME NURSING AND MATERNITY SUB-COMMITTEE

THE RT. WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN S. M. G. MITCHELL, J.P.), ALDERMEN MRS. G. E. A. BARKER, O.B.E., J.P., MRS. K. E. CAWTE, J.P., MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE, COUNCILLORS MRS. I. F. CANDY, B.SC.(Econ.) (Chairman), and MRS. P. M. COOPER.

Co-opted Members:

DR. W. H. N. ANGUS, MRS. E. A. ECKETT, MRS. W. McFADDEN, MRS. D. H. SIMPKINS, MRS. P. SMALL, MRS. M. TOPP, MRS. N. WATTS, J.P.

MENTAL WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

THE RT. WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN S. M. G. MITCHELL, J.P.), ALDERMEN MRS. K. E. CAWTE, J.P., MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE (Chairman). COUNCILLORS S. W. BAKER, MRS. I. F. CANDY, B.SC.(Econ.), MRS. L. A. IRONSIDE.

Co-opted Members:

DR. W. H. N. ANGUS, MRS. L. B. BARNARD, J.P., MRS. A. REW, MRS. N. WATTS, J.P.

WELFARE SERVICES COMMITTEE

Council Members:

THE RT. WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN S. M. G. MITCHELL, J.P.), ALDERMAN MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE, COUNCILLORS D. W. BAKER, H. CARLISLE, F. HALFPENNY, MRS. L. A. IRONSIDE, M. A. MACMILLAN, D. M. E. MARTIN, R. S. MUNDY, MRS. J. E. A. PITTER, MRS. E. W. ROLFE, J.P. (died 24.1.67), R. C. SMITH, B.SC., A.R.I.C., and MRS. E. E. WILLCOCK, J.P. (Chairman).

Co-opted Members:

MRS. E. FOOT (Co-opted on Welfare Services Committee), MRS. D. I. FOUNTAIN (Co-opted on Welfare Services Committee), MR. J. HARDER (Co-opted on Welfare Services Committee), MR. A. MINTO (Co-opted on Welfare Services Committee), MRS. D. M. RADWELL (Co-opted on Welfare Services Committee and Administration and General Purposes Sub-Committee), Miss A. WILSON (Co-opted on Welfare Services Committee and Administration and General Purposes Sub-Committee), MRS. K. TOSTEVIN (Co-opted on Welfare Services Committee).

CHIEF AND SENIOR STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Medical Officer of Health	.. ..	ANGUS MCGREGOR, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	.. ..	W. P. CARGILL, B.SC., M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Senior Medical Officer	.. ..	CATHERINE M. ATKINS, M.B., CH.B.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	.. ..	BETHAN DAVIES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. H. H. BRADBURY, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., (commenced 1.4.66). A. C. FRANKS, M.A., M.B., B.CH. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H. J. G. HENLY, M.B., B.CH. (commenced 1.11.66). F. R. T. HOLLINS, B.A., M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H. MARTHE LEBERMANN, M.D. J. J. PHILLIPS, M.B., B.CH. H. D. ROSSITER, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H. P. M. SEYMOUR-COLE, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H. (left 28.2.66). D. J. STEWART, M.D., B.CH. (left 30.4.66).
Principal Dental Officer	.. ..	ALAN EDWARDS, F.D.S., R.C.S.
Chief Public Health Inspector	.. ..	F. SAUNDERS, M.R.S.H., Meat and Foods and Sanitary Science Certs.
Chief Port Health Inspector	.. ..	C. P. C. PARKER, Cert. R.S.H., Certificate Meat and Foods, Certificate Naval Architecture. (Retired 25.11.66).
Chief Welfare Services Officer	.. ..	J. L. DAVIDGE, F.I.S.W.
Superintendent Health Visitor	.. ..	MISS W. M. C. MELHUSH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (CERT.), F.R.S.H., DIP. SOCIAL STUDIES (LOND.).
Supervisor of Midwives	.. ..	MISS B. KNOX, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.
Superintendent Home Nursing Service	.. ..	MISS M. C. FARE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
Senior Family Case Worker	.. ..	MISS D. GUYATT.
Principal Administrative Assistant	.. ..	W. M. WATTS.
Chief Clerk	.. ..	G. A. LANE.

STAFF SUMMARY as at 31.12.66.

	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Actual</i>
Medical Officers	12 full-time	12 full-time
	2 part-time	2 part-time
Dental Officers	6	6
Dental Auxiliaries	3	3
Dental Surgery Assistants	7	7
Child Guidance (Psychologists and Psychiatric Social Workers) ..	7	5
Speech Therapists	3	2 full-time 2 part-time
Physiotherapist	1	1
Midwives	28	28
Health Visitors	49	40
Home Nursing, State Enrolled Nurses and Nursing Auxiliaries	35	35
Day Nursery Staff	3	3
Clinic Staff	29	25
Home Help Service (Whole Time Equivalent)	122	122
Ambulance/Transport Staff	57	54
Public Health Inspectors	25	22
Technical Assistants	3	3
Rodent Officer	1	1
Port Health Inspectors	7	6
Rodent Operators (City and Port) ..	6	6
Mental Health Training Centre Staff	11	11
Mental Health Hostels Staff	5	5
Mental Health Officers	6	6
Family Caseworkers	3	3
Other Social Workers	4	4
District Welfare Officers	4	4
Social Workers (Welfare)	9	9
Staff in Homes for the Elderly ..	57	57
Occupational Therapist	1 part-time	1 part-time
Chiropodists	4	4
Staff of Temporary Accommodation	2	2
Administrative and Clerical Staff ..	64	64
Manual and Domestics	66	66
Other Health and Welfare Staff ..	14	14
(Gardeners and Caretakers) ..		
TOTAL Whole Time ..	653	630
Part Time ..	3	5

VITAL STATISTICS

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are extracts from the vital statistics of 1966:

	<i>South-</i> <i>ampton</i>	<i>England</i> <i>and</i> <i>Wales</i> <i>(Pro-</i> <i>visional)</i>
Live Births		
Number	3,769	*850,000
Rate per 1,000 population	18.00	17.7
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	11.19	
Stillbirths		
Number	42	*13,300
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	11.02	15.4
Total Live and Still Births	3,811	
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	83	16,147
Infant Mortality Rates		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	22.02	19.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	21.21	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	28.44	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	15.65	12.9
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	13.27	11.1
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	24.14	26.3
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)		
Number of deaths	1	
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.26	
Number of Deaths	2,268	563,626
Death Rate	10.83	11.7
Number of marriages	1,908	
Marriage rate	18.23	
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	13	
Rate per 100,000 population	6.21	
Number of Deaths from non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	
Rate per 100,000 population	0.96	
Registrar General's estimated population at the middle of 1966	209,370	
Area (above high water mark)	11,542.7	acres
Area (foreshore and tidal water)	1,851.3	acres

* Estimated.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASES

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	11	2	13
2. Tuberculosis, other	2	—	2
3. Syphilitic disease	2	2	4
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases..	3	1	4
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	31	28	59
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus..	125	19	144
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	—	48	48
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	—	24	24
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	141	89	230
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	12	7	19
16. Diabetes	9	12	21
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	114	143	257
18. Coronary disease, angina	322	187	509
19. Hypertension with heart disease ..	16	14	30
20. Other heart diseases	81	97	178
21. Other circulatory diseases	47	70	117
22. Influenza	2	4	6
23. Pneumonia	71	73	144
24. Bronchitis	80	26	106
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ..	12	7	19
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	11	6	17
27. Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea ..	4	3	7
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	3	6	9
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	13	—	13
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	—	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	13	10	23
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	87	87	174
33. Motor vehicle accidents	20	6	26
34. All other accidents	25	24	49
35. Suicide	7	8	15
36. Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	1264	1004	2268

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Communicable Diseases

No food borne infections were found, but fourteen people suffered from Salmonella infections. Seven of these were in two family outbreaks, one due to Salmonella anatum and the other to Salmonella infantis. The other seven sporadic cases were due to five different types of Salmonellae.

The incidence of dysentery was a little lower than in 1965. Ninety-eight cases were notified, and a total of one hundred and forty-nine people found to be infected.

One case of typhoid fever was notified, a man who came to England from India in 1964. This man experienced feverishness, sweating and rigors, and told his doctor that the attack was similar to previous illness in India. Following the report of a Widal which suggested a diagnosis of enteric fever, the man was found to be excreting Salmonella typhi in his faeces, and he was isolated in hospital. The man's wife was ill about the same time, but was not found to be suffering from typhoid fever. The patient's four children and another family of three and two lodgers in the same house were found to be free from infection.

The patient was discharged from hospital after one month, but tests revealed that he was still excreting Salmonella typhi, and a daughter aged 13 years was also then found to have a positive stool, though both individuals were symptomless. They were given treatment by their general practitioner, and further tests proved negative about two months after the patient had been discharged from hospital.

Over one thousand five hundred cases of measles were notified, the majority in the last quarter of the year.

Disease	Number of Case Notified at Ages—Years								Total Cases	Total Cases Admitted to Chest Hosp.
	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 years and upward	Age unknown		
Scarlet Fever ..	—	26	58	5	1	—	—	—	90	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	1	68	56	—	—	2	127	4
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	5	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dysentery ..	1	22	44	6	19	2	1	3	98	5
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	—	—	1	2	2	4	8	—	17	1
Measles ..	39	694	767	13	3	—	—	12	1528	9
Whooping Cough ..	10	20	7	—	—	—	—	—	37	—
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	6	—
Totals ..	51	763	878	96	85	10	11	17	1911	19

TUBERCULOSIS

Report by Dr. W. M. MACLEOD

Consultant Chest Physician, Southampton Chest Clinic

Total Attendances, 1966

Total attendances during the year	..	..	..	9,450
New Patients (Diagnostic Clinics)	..	..	..	1,097
New Patients (Contact Clinics)	..	..	..	497

X-Ray Examinations

Chest X-Rays	..	..	..	..	..	7,482
Tomogram examinations	..	..	..	..	..	180
Other examinations (including Barium Studies)	..	..	..	..	..	120
Miniature Chest X-Rays	..	..	..	..	..	3,708
						<hr/> 11,490

The Register

The number of persons on the Register at 31.12.65	..	1,254
The number of persons removed from the Register during 1966	..	141

The number of persons remaining on the Register	..	1,113
---	----	-------

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADDED TO THE REGISTER DURING 1966:

Newly notified	..	..	..	..	..	83
Transfers	..	..	..	..	..	23
						<hr/> 106

The number of persons on the Register at 31.12.66	..	1,219
---	----	-------

Primary Notifications:

Respiratory Tuberculosis

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Males	65	71	69	67	56	53
Females	32	29	33	32	30	18
Children	9	7	10	6	2	3
						<hr/> 74
						<hr/> 106
						<hr/> 107
						<hr/> 112
						<hr/> 105
						<hr/> 88
						<hr/> 74

Primary Notifications (*contd.*)

Respiratory Tuberculosis

MEN			1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Grade 1	..	..	23	22	21	16	13	19
Grade 2	..	..	11	13	17	16	11	8
Grade 3	..	..	29	35	31	36	33	25
Grade 4	..	..	2	1	—	—	—	2
			<hr/> 65	<hr/> 71	<hr/> 69	<hr/> 68	<hr/> 57	<hr/> 54

WOMEN

Grade 1	..	..	8	6	5	5	4	3
Grade 2	..	..	6	4	6	5	5	4
Grade 3	..	..	14	19	22	27	22	12
Grade 4	..	..	4	—	—	—	—	1
			<hr/> 32	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 33	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 20

Grade 1 Sputum direct examination positive.

Grade 2 Sputum or laryngeal swab cultures positive.

Grade 3 All tests negative.

Grade 4 No tests available.

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

			1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Males	..	..	5	6	6	6	6	1
Females	..	..	7	4	5	2	8	8
Children	..	..	2	1	—	—	2	—
			<hr/> 14	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 9

Sources of New Cases:

							Pulmonary
General Practitioners (1) Direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
(2) After Miniature X-Ray	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Mass Radiography Unit	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Contact Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
							<hr/> 74

Miniature X-Ray Service

The number of persons referred by General Practitioners	2,634
The number found with active pulmonary tuberculosis	8
Rate (per thousand)	2.59

Death Rate (Registrar General's Statistics)

Population—209,370

	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Incidence per hundred thousand population</i>
Respiratory	13	6.21
Non-Respiratory	2	0.96

B.C.G. Vaccination

Contacts Vaccinated	371
Staff Vaccinated	83
	<hr/>
	454

Cancer of Lung (Primary)

Men	72
Women	19
	<hr/>
	91
	<hr/>

This year shows a further decline in active tuberculous disease but we must note that there is no change in those found with infectious tuberculosis often in an advanced stage. We must continue to search for these unfortunate people and encourage those who have not been X-Rayed to attend either the Mass Radiography Unit or to have a picture through the help of their General Practitioner.

Another 91 persons with lung cancer have been found in the Clinics. The expected rise in women is reflected in these figures. Unfortunately, with continued cigarette smoking further increases are inevitable.

REPORT BY DR. R. M. WARREN

DIRECTOR, V.D. SERVICES

In view of the disruption in the normal workings in the Port it is not surprising that we have recorded a diminution in the total numbers of new patients attending during the year 1966 in all classifications of infections dealt with at the Special Treatment Centres.

Syphilis

Twenty-four cases of early syphilis were recorded as compared with 35 in 1965. Only 15 were in the primary and secondary classifications as compared with 31 in the previous year. Five patients, 4 males and 1 female, were infected in this locality compared with 13, 8 males and 5 females, in 1965.

Gonorrhoea

Four hundred and fifty new patients were seen in 1966 as compared with 533 in 1965. Two hundred and eighty-three patients, 201 males and 82 females, were infected in the locality of the Centre; the figures for 1965 being 396, 281 and 115 respectively. Two cases of gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum were seen in 1966.

One of the most interesting features of gonorrhoea in Southampton of recent years has been the detection of strains with a relative resistance to penicillin. In 1966 the figure was 32.3% of all infections. This experience, though not universally shared, appears of sufficient importance to warrant investigation on a national scale. Of particular significance in a seaport is the fact that of the infections acquired locally 17.1% were infected with relatively resistant strains while of those infected overseas no fewer than 54.5% had the less sensitive infection.

In view of the comparatively short time merchant seamen are in Port and the difficulties of adequate follow-up, alterations to routine treatment are necessary. Resistant strains require 2.5 mega units of aqueous procaine penicillin given in a single injection. The results are enhanced if at the same time Probenecid is given by mouth. As an alternative tetracycline in a dosage of 500 mgms. four times daily may be given but as this is oral treatment its administration is not so certain.

Other Conditions

The figures for 1966 and 1965 are 1,840 and 2,059 respectively. The successful application of accurate diagnostic facilities and efficient therapeutic measures can only achieve greater success as a result of increased co-operation and utilisation by the general public.

There is continued evidence of increasing willingness on the part of the public to make sensible use of the services offered by the Special Treatment Centres, but this can still be improved by education and the support of a Social Worker. It is to be hoped in 1967 that a new appointment will be made by the Health Department and Hospital Management Committee jointly, and at the end of the year a more detailed analysis of the social aspects of our work will be available for inclusion in the report of the work of the year.

ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH SERVICES

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The Waterworks Engineer and Manager submits the following reports relating to the supply of water in the City:

- (a) The supply to the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (b) Regular bacteriological examinations were made of both the raw and treated water, and a summary of the results is included below. All the water from the Corporation's sources of supply is treated before distribution.

Description of water	Total No. of samples	Coliform Bacilli—MacConkey, 2 days 37°C. Number of samples showing probable numbers present in 100 MI.					
		Nil	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present	11 to 100 present	101 to 1,000 present	More than 1000 present
Otterbourne Well:							
Raw water	52	12	2	20	13	5	Nil
Treated	78	77	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Twyford Well: ..							
Raw water	52	52	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Treated	78	78	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Timsbury Well: ..							
Raw water	51	41	3	4	3	Nil	Nil
Treated	78	78	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
River Itchen: ..							
Raw water	52	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	38	13
Treated	78	73	3	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Distribution System:							
Treated	73	68	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Chemical analyses of the water were taken quarterly at each source and the average results over the year 1966 are set out below.

Treated Water, 1966	Otter- bourne Wells	Twy- ford Wells	Tims- bury Wells	River Itchen
		<i>Parts per Million</i>		
General Chemical Analysis				
Free Chlorine	0.15	0.03	0.02	0.05
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂ ..	4	6	15	43
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N ..	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.05
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N ..	<0.05	<0.05	<0.01	<0.05
Nitric Nitrogen, as N ..	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.5
Oxygen absorbed as O (Permanganate figure, 4 hrs. at 80°F.) ..	0.1	0.09	0.05	0.2
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ ..	145	154	175	130
Total Solids ..	260	271	281	250
Reaction pH ..	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.9
		<i>Parts per Million</i>		
Hardness				
Temporary hardness as CaCO ₃ ..	142	154	175	130
Permanent hardness as CaCO ₃ ..	28	29	29	30
Total hardness as CaCO ₃ ..	170	183	204	160
Total hardness °Clark ..	11.9	12.8	14.3	11.2
		<i>Parts per Million</i>		
Mineral Analysis				
Calcium as Ca ..	66	70	77	61
Magnesium as Mg ..	1.5	2	2.5	2.4
Sodium as Na ..	9	8	10.5	8.5
Carbonate as CO ₃ ..	85	92	105	78
Chloride as Cl ..	14	12	16	13
Sulphate as SO ₄ ..	10	9	18	16
Nitrate as No ₃ ..	16	18	13.4	17
Zinc ..	<0.05	<0.13	<0.05	<0.05
Iron ..	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Copper ..	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Lead ..	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Phosphates ..	ABSENT	ABSENT	ABSENT	ABSENT
Fluoride ..	0.11	0.09	0.25	0.09

- (c) The water supplied by this Authority is moderately hard and has no plumbo-solvent action.
- (d) All the water supplied to the City of Southampton is softened by means of the lime process, and sterilised by means of chloramine treatment before distribution, and the water supplied from the River Itchen is subject, in addition, to a process of sedimentation, with the addition of Sulphate of Alumina, followed by filtration through rapid gravity sand filters. This treatment removes all forms of contamination from the raw water.
- (e) The number of dwelling houses within the City of Southampton supplied from the Public Water Mains at the 31st December, 1966, was 69,575. There are no dwelling houses within the City supplied by means of standpipes.

REPORT ON ACTION TAKEN BY THE SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION ON THE FLUORIDATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

The attached diagram shows the Area of Supply of the Southampton Corporation Waterworks Department. This covers an area of 660 square miles with a population of 445,000. The area of the City of Southampton is shown coloured BLACK on the map, the estimated population of the City is 210,000.

Ministry of Health Circular 28/62

A Joint Report was prepared by the Medical Officer of Health and the Waterworks Engineer and was presented to the Public Health Committee and the Water Committee in November, 1962. (Water Committee Minute Ref. 3980).

It was agreed that a meeting should be called of members of all the Local Authorities supplied with water by the Southampton Corporation so that the policy of fluoridation could be explained and questions from the members should be answered.

This meeting was held on 26th June, 1963, and was addressed by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. H. C. Maurice Williams and by Mr. Geoffrey Fletcher, L.D.S., late Principal Dental Officer to the County of Devon, Hon. Secretary of the Fluoridation Study Group.

Following this meeting the Town Clerk wrote to the Clerk of each District Council asking for the comments of their respective Councils on the policy of fluoridation, pointing out that, at that time, the Southampton Corporation had not reached a decision on this matter. The result was that, out of 11 local authorities, only two expressed themselves as in favour of fluoridation. This information was reported by the Town Clerk to the Public Health and Water Committees in November, 1963. (Water Committee Minute No. 3974).

Ministry of Health Circular 12/63

Outline Schemes for the introduction of fluoridation were prepared and estimated costs of the treatment were given both to the Health Committees of the Southampton Corporation and the Hampshire County Council.

Ministry of Health Circular 15/65

A joint report on the position was prepared by the Town Clerk and the Waterworks Engineer for consideration by the Public Health and the Water Committees in November, 1965. (Water Committee Minute 4214).

Further consideration was given by the Southampton Corporation Public Health Committee and a resolution was carried in favour of

FLUORIDATION. At a meeting of the City Council in September, 1965, this resolution was confirmed.

In the meantime, the Hampshire County Council, which had previously voted in favour of fluoridation by a small majority, after further consideration reversed their decision expressing it as their opinion that, in the absence of legislation, they could not take further action.

In March, 1966, the Water Committee reviewed the position and decided that, since the local health authorities in the area of supply did not unanimously request the fluoridation of water supplies it was impossible to proceed with the proposal. (Water Committee Minute 1124).

SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION WATERWORKS

AREA OF SUPPLY



SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The City Engineer and Surveyor write the following report:

Sewerage

There have been no incidents involving serious flooding during the year, although some flooding from surface water during heavy rain occurred in the area of Farringford Road, Thornhill, and a scheme for relief drainage is in course of preparation. Eleven cesspits in the Bassett Wood area have been eliminated by a private sewer extension. Other works completed include the modernisation of Hazel Road Pumping Station, the construction of new sewers in the Central Station area, Millers Pond culverting, and the first stage of the Belvidere/Derby Road surface water sewer reconstruction.

Sewage Treatment

Work completed during the year includes the conversion of Chapel Sewage Works to stormwater tanks (the sewage now being pumped to Millbrook), and an additional sludge digestion tank at Millbrook. Work is proceeding on the reconstruction of Woolston Sewage Works to give activated sludge treatment, due for completion at the end of 1967. Owing to restrictions on capital expenditure, and shortage of design staff, the reconstruction of Portswood Sewage Works has not progressed further.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

MR. F. SAUNDERS

The submission of this report for 1966 presents an opportunity to comment on some of the items mentioned.

Staff

The number of inspectors on the staff fluctuated during the year but finally the number of vacancies was reduced to four, which was an improvement on the previous year.

Another four year course student qualified and was appointed and from now on the benefits of the three year 'sandwich courses' should become noticeable.

Noise

Noise complaints continue to take up a considerable amount of time, during and outside office hours, and in fact, most of them are relative to late night or early morning disturbances.

A particular problem which does not appear to have a ready solution at present is the noise disturbance created by the slamming of car doors and the starting of car engines very late at night or early in the morning in mixed residential and commercial areas. Invariably complaints of this nature arise due to cars parked in the street whilst their owners are in a club or restaurant. The club or restaurant management have no direct responsibility for noise not created on their premises although, in the majority of cases they will put up a notice in a conspicuous place asking patrons or members to make as little noise as possible when leaving at night or in the early hours of the morning. This is rarely effective as people leaving such places are quite often in a 'boisterous' mood.

In a similar fashion house parties present problems for the inspector and if they are not held at regular times, it is usually impractical to contemplate an inspector obtaining evidence of a nuisance. In such circumstances the complainants are advised to take action themselves under the provisions of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, section 1 (2).

The ringing of a church bell for a few minutes at 8.30 on Sunday mornings was the most surprising complaint of a noise nuisance received during the year. When told it was not considered to be a nuisance the complainant organised a petition to Committee. It is thought many people signed the petition just because they were asked to do so and not because they considered the bell was a noise nuisance.

Housing

The statistics for housing include the figure of 2,305 houses demolished in clearance areas and housing compulsory purchase orders since 1953. This may not be a large figure compared with demolitions quoted for some of the large conurbations but the impact of demolishing these houses in a city the size of Southampton has been remarkable. The outlook of many areas has completely changed and this is particularly noticeable in the older parts of the city. The open views from street level after demolition has taken place, on sites even with 70–100 feet variation in contour levels, are impressive and a very attractive feature to maintain as much as possible when development takes place.

This 'opening up of areas' is an aspect of environmental health which is not always appreciated, nor for that matter, regarded as making any valuable contribution to environmental health, yet it is a fundamental objective of clearance areas, and Southampton is fortunate in having a City Architect and planning officers who are keen to take full advantage of the opportunities opened up by Clearance Areas.

The terms of compensation for unfit houses in clearance areas is a matter which is long overdue for revision. The payment of site value is, without doubt, appropriate with the very bad house, but there are houses included in clearance areas today which although technically unfit are fairly substantial structures. On their own these houses may not be the type of unfit house to be considered for demolition but rather the type which would encourage an undertaking to make fit. However, owing to their position in relation to very poor houses or to other circumstances in an area, it is necessary for them to be cleared and they are properly included in a clearance area.

This is the type of unfit house, sometimes owner occupied and not subject to the owner occupier supplementary compensation provisions, which should be subject to an improved scale of compensation. The present legislation is outdated and generally based on the 1930 concept of property values and there is a good case for compensation for certain categories of unfit houses to be more realistic with due regard to present day values. It would be true to say that much of the delay in dealing with the compulsory purchase of clearance areas is attributable to objections instigated by the present terms of compensation rather than the question of unfitness.

There are obvious difficulties in operating a scale of terms of compensation but these are not insurmountable. With some rules of guidance, an experienced officer should be able to recommend appropriate unfit houses for compensation other than 'site value'.

Milk

The installation of ultra high temperature milk processing plant was completed at the largest dairy in the City during August. The initial tests were very satisfactory after deliberately keeping the samples under very unsuitable temperatures. This type of milk will serve a useful purpose particularly for shop sales and the type of pack has many advantages over bottles. It will probably displace sterilised milk but it is very doubtful if it will ever supersede pasteurised milk in the glass bottle.

A routine sample of the only supply of 'untreated' milk in the city submitted for the detection of *Brucella Abortus* was reported positive to the milk ring test. This supply was produced and bottled at a farm in a neighbouring district and up to that time had a good record.

In spite of efforts by the veterinary surgeon and the farmer and the individual cow sampling of the health department of the district to gain control by segregation and the slaughter of reactors, it rapidly became evident that the herd must be regarded as suspicious and pasteurisation of all the milk was necessary. In effect it means that all milk sold in Southampton is now heat treated.

Raw Pet Meat

Finally it is remarkable that more cases of food poisoning are not reported in view of the tremendous amount of salmonella contaminated pet meat which must be taken into the homes of this country. Salmonella organisms were reported in 10% of the samples of raw pet meat submitted for examination.

May it be due to the careful way in which the pet animal owner handles raw pet meat?

The following particulars show the work carried out under the various Acts administered by the Department.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Number of complaints received	..	..	..	..	1,621
Houses and premises visited on complaint	..	..	..	..	1,997
Houses and premises revisited	..	..	..	..	3,370
Houses visited re Rent Act	..	..	..	..	78
Visits re applications for rehousing	..	..	..	..	64
Visits re Corporation Mortgages	..	..	..	..	29
Miscellaneous visits to premises	..	..	..	..	469
Visits to houses in Multiple Occupation	..	..	..	..	70
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	12
Visits to Seamen's Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	3
Visits re noise nuisances	..	..	..	..	219

Visits re verminous premises	..	..	..	..	54
Visits for school swimming bath samples	..	..	..	..	245
Visits re contacts of Smallpox	..	..	..	..	12
Visits to investigate infectious disease	..	..	..	..	132
Visits to investigage Food Poisoning and Dysentery	..	..	..	..	2,748
Houses and premises disinfested	..	..	..	..	48
Houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	33
Inspections of cinemas	..	..	..	..	5
Inspections of pet shops	..	..	..	..	58
Inspections of refuse tips	..	..	..	..	129
Inspections of caravans	..	..	..	..	58
Inspections of houseboats	..	..	..	..	50
Inspections of children's sandpits	..	..	..	..	24
Inspections under Building Bye-Laws	..	..	..	..	62
Existing drains tested with smoke or colour	..	..	..	..	78
NOTICES					
Verbal notices given	..	..	..	..	62
Informal Notices served under Public Health Act	..	..	..	..	542
Abatement Notices served	..	..	..	..	169
Nuisance Orders made	..	..	..	..	3
Verbal Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	22
Informal Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	376
Abatement Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	168
Nuisance Orders complied with	..	..	..	..	3
DETAILS OF WORK COMPLETED					
Drains tested and re-tested	..	..	..	..	12
Drains relaid	..	..	..	..	7
Drains cleared and repaired	..	..	..	..	97
W.C. pans renewed	..	..	..	..	15
W.C. repaired	..	..	..	..	1
Cisterns repaired	..	..	..	..	13
Bath and sink wastes repaired	..	..	..	..	13
Sanitary sinks	..	..	..	..	4
Damp walls to houses remedied	..	..	..	..	174
External walls repaired	..	..	..	..	30
Chimney stacks repaired	..	..	..	..	30
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	138
Guttering and rain water pipes repaired	..	..	..	..	94
Floors, windows and doors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	238
Walls and ceilings repaired	..	..	..	..	129
Firegrates, etc., repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	6
Dustbins provided	..	..	..	..	1
Accumulations removed	..	..	..	..	23
Yard paving repaired	..	..	..	..	4
Stream pollution removed	..	..	..	..	1
Premises boarded up	..	..	..	..	1
External stairs repaired	..	..	..	..	1

ARTICLES DISINFECTED AT DISINFECTING STATION

Mattresses, beds and covers	57
Pillows and cases	237
Blankets	1,284
Quilts and bedspreads	11
Sheets	33
Towels	118
Books	406
Clothing	1,061
Boots	100
Cushions	12
Miscellaneous articles	58
Settee	1
Verminous persons cleansed	74
Scabies baths	35

Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 93-95

Forty-four cases of non-compliance with an Abatement Notice were referred to the Town Clerk for action with the following results:

- (a) 28 notices were complied with after a warning letter had been sent from the Town Clerk.
- (b) In three instances proceedings were instituted but the work was completed prior to the hearing and the cases were withdrawn.
- (c) In one instance work was completed after one adjournment; in three other instances work was completed after two adjournments; in another instance there were three adjournments before the work was completed.
- (d) Five abatement notices were cancelled; two because of change of ownership, one because the premises became subject to a Demolition Order, in another instance action was not required and another because the complainant wished to withdraw.
- (e) In two cases the Magistrates made a Nuisance Order for repairs to be completed within twenty-eight days and the work was completed.
- (f) In one instance action was carried over to the following year.
- (g) In the case which was carried over from the previous year, a Nuisance Order was made for work to be done within twenty-one days. Proceedings were instituted for failing to comply with the Order but the work was completed before the date of the hearing.

Common Lodging Houses

Negotiations for the replacement by a new house, of the City Council's St. Michaels' Lodging House and the Salvation Army's Bond Street Hostel, are making slow progress. The two existing houses will be demolished and the Council have agreed to give substantial financial support to the Salvation Army for the new premises.

The Church Army continue to provide very satisfactory accommodation.

Seamen's Lodging Houses

The three Seamen's Lodging Houses licensed under the Bye-laws continue to provide very satisfactory accommodation.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Fifty-eight visits were made to premises where pets were sold and the fourteen premises licensed under the above Act were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner. There were two additional applications during the year. These were granted making a total of sixteen premises licensed to sell pets.

RENT ACT, 1957

During the year 78 visits were made in respect to applications received under the above Act with the following results:

Of the three certificates pending at the close of 1965, 2 Undertakings were received from owners and accepted by the Local Authority and 1 Certificate of Disrepair issued.

11 applications were received during the year.

11 Form J certificates were issued.

8 Undertakings were given by Landlords and accepted by the Local Authority.

3 Certificates of Disrepair were issued.

14 applications to cancel certificates were received, 10 were granted and 4 were refused, the work not being completed.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Sewers

Fluoracetamide treatments were carried out in the City sewer systems at three monthly intervals as in 1965. All manholes showing 'takes' when tested in January, 1966, plus a manhole either side, and manholes found to be infested when investigating defective house drains were mapped for treatment.

It will be seen from the figures below that in 1966 seventy-six manholes were added to the number treated during 1965 and that when tested with non-poisonous bait after the third treatment, there was a drop in the number of baits taken despite the extra manholes baited:

1965	Manholes baited	305	Manholes showing 'takes'	37
1966	Manholes baited	381	Manholes showing 'takes'	30

Treatment with Fluoracetamide has reduced the rat population in the City sewers to a lower level than treatment with Warfarin used at six monthly intervals. It should be possible to hold the infestation at this level and it is not impracticable to contemplate elimination of rats in the sewer.

Sewage Disposal Works

Portswood Disposal Works was treated on five occasions, twice for major infestations around the sprinkler beds and once when a minor infestation was found at the pump house, in a small shed at the rear of a mess room, and in the bay where road sweepings are dumped.

Woolston Disposal Works

A rat infestation occurred for the first time in many years at Woolston Works, due to waste food left lying about by the workmen engaged in building a new plant immediately adjacent.

Millbrook Disposal Works

It has not been necessary to treat the Millbrook Disposal Works this year. It would appear that the small rat population which is normally present has migrated to the Dock rubbish tip.

Chapel Wharf

Four inspections were made during the year but no infestation was found. This sewage plant has been under construction and the sewage diverted to the Millbrook Works.

Refuse Tips—Stoneham Lane, Millers Pond and Millbrook

All three refuse tips have been periodically inspected and on one occasion by the Pest Control Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who was satisfied that the rat population was under control on each tip.

Two small infestations were dealt with at Stoneham Lane tip and Millbrook tip was treated twice when a few small pockets of rats were discovered.

Millers Pond tip has been free from rats during the year. It is believed that there are foxes in this area and that they are a deterrent to rats.

Schools

Sixteen schools were treated, nine had minor trouble from rats in the grounds and 8 were treated for mouse infestation in the kitchens.

House Drains

Twenty-two house drains were smoke tested and defects allowing egress of rats were proved in fourteen cases. Repairs were carried out by the owner in each case.

The table below summarises the work carried out during 1966.

	Local Authority	Business premises	Private dwellings	Bombed sites, etc.	Totals
SURVEY AND ROUTINE					
Premises inspected ..	47	102	706	171	1026
Rat infestations found ..	24	—	302	126	452
Mouse infestations found	3	—	21	—	24
COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED					
Number of complaints ..	48	291	1875	38	2252
Rat infestations found ..	28	107	1465	35	1635
Mouse infestations found	20	96	231	—	347
No infestation	—	88	179	3	270
TREATMENTS					
Number of treatments completed (rats) ..	52	107	1767	161	2087
Number of treatments completed (mice) ..	23	96	252	—	371
Number of visits made survey and treatment ..	355	780	10682	665	12482

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

There were 65 complaints alleging a noise nuisance but after investigation only 17 complaints were found to be justifiable, many of the other complaints related to matters of a temporary nature or matters outside the jurisdiction of the Act.

In each of the following the noise causing the nuisance was reduced to a reasonable level or eliminated after an informal approach:

Refrigerating units in a large shop	Internal and external baffles fitted to louvres of motor room.
Noisy steam jets in a garage	Cleansing unit moved to a different position.
Noisy dogs	In three instances the dogs were properly housed during the day and in another instance the dog was removed.
Factory ventilating plant ..	Exhaust silencer fitted.
Social clubs	In one instance resiting and increasing the number of loudspeakers enabled a lower sound level of music and singing to be maintained. In three instances an approach to members by the Club Committee was apparently successful in encouraging members to leave quietly.
Scaffolding store	No loading or unloading to take place earlier than 10 a.m. on Sundays.
Late night cafe	Windows and doors of rear preparation rooms to be kept closed after 10.30 p.m. and more care taken with noisy utensils.
Factory air compressor ..	Sound modulation carried out.
Noisy parties at a house ..	Notice served but premises vacated.
Builders working in a semi-residential area at night	Builders agreed to stop night work.
Rubber moulding factory ..	Closing of doors and windows when night shift working, particularly in summer months.
Hydraulic fork-lift used outside a large car body works on night shift	Adjustments and padding to fork-lift appears to be effective. Noticeable reduction when moving without a load.

CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES

Due to the continuing shortage of staff, the department in 1966 again concentrated its efforts on the representation of unfit houses. This meant that little attention could be given to houses in multiple occupation in the city or to improvement area procedure.

This resulted in the representation of 419 houses in clearance areas or as individual unfit dwellings which was the highest annual figure since 1961. The demolition of unfit dwellings in the year totalled 391—the biggest number in any year since the war.

The estimated total number of houses unfit for human habitation at the beginning of the year was 1,277 and with the representation of the 419 houses mentioned, this leaves 858 houses still to be dealt with.

This does not mean that the clearance of unfit houses will cease when these 858 have been represented. The survey of houses in the city is constantly under review and individual houses and groups of houses will continue to be found to be substandard.

Clearance Areas

THE SOUTHAMPTON (BUGLE STREET AND WESTGATE TERRACE) CLEARANCE AREA, 1962.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (CHAPEL NO. 8) CLEARANCE AREA, 1963.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (CHANCERY ROAD NO. 2) CLEARANCE AREA, 1964.

The demolition of all the buildings in these areas was completed by the Council in 1966 and the sites made available for redevelopment.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (CHAPEL NOS. 1–7) CLEARANCE AREAS, 1963.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (MELBOURNE STREET–CHAPEL ROAD) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1964.

The re-housing of the remaining 24 families was completed in the year and all the buildings in the order were demolished by the Council.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (CHAPEL NO. 9) CLEARANCE AREA, 1964.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (CHAPEL NO. 2) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1965.

Fifty-eight families were rehoused during the year and 56 houses were demolished following confirmation of the order in 1965.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (CHAPEL NOS. 10-12) CLEARANCE AREAS, 1964.

The houses included in these clearance areas also form part of the lands required for the approaches to the proposed bridge over the River Itchen and are being acquired under the provisions of the Southampton Corporation Act, 1960. By the end of the year 73 families had been rehoused and 44 houses had been demolished.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (CHAPEL NO. 13) CLEARANCE AREA, 1965.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (CHAPEL NO. 3) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1965.

Following the Public Local Inquiry held on 16th November, 1965, the order was confirmed on 4th February, 1966, with the following modifications:

Nos. 61, 72, 76, 78 and 86 Albert Road transferred from Part II to Part III of the order schedule.

Eighty families have been rehoused and 21 houses demolished.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (EVERTON STREET) CLEARANCE AREA, 1965.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (EVERTON STREET) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1965.

This order was made by the Council in December, 1965, and a Public Local Inquiry held on 3rd May, 1966, as a result of objections made to the order. The inquiry was conducted by G. P. G. Whitaker, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., on behalf of the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

The order was confirmed on 9th November, 1966, with the following modifications:

Nos. 6, 7 and 8 Havelock Road (included in Part III of the Order Schedule) excluded from the Order.

Rehousing of the families will commence in 1967.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (CLIFFORD STREET) CLEARANCE AREA, 1966.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (BEVOIS NORTH) HOUSING COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1966.

The clearance area comprising 162 houses and 4 other buildings was represented to the Council on 11th February, 1966, and included in a Compulsory Purchase Order made by the Council on 22nd June, 1966, with the addition of the following properties:

2 Dwelling Houses, 1 Public House, 1 Off-Licence, 1 Warehouse, 1 Garage with adjoining yard and stores and land.

A Public Local Inquiry was held on 29th November, 1966, by S. J. Parnell, Esq., B.Sc.(Eng.), A.M.I.C.E., M.R.S.H., and the decision of the Minister of Housing and Local Government should be received during 1967.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (BELGRAVE ROAD NOS. 1-5) CLEARANCE AREAS, 1966.

The 5 clearance areas were represented to the Council on 9th September, 1966, and contain 124 houses. A Compulsory Purchase Order including these clearance areas will be made by the Council early next year.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (BEVOIS VALLEY ROAD NOS. 1 AND 2) CLEARANCE AREAS, 1966.

These clearance areas comprising 39 houses and 3 other buildings were represented on the 9th December, 1966. It is anticipated that a Compulsory Purchase Order will be made in 1967.

Individual Unfit Houses

During the year 61 houses were demolished. Of these, 13 were Demolition Orders, 1 an undertaking given by the owners to demolish, and 47 were unfit houses owned or acquired by the City Council.

Of the 2 houses represented at the end of 1965, the Council made 2 Demolition Orders.

Representations in accordance with Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, were made relative to 64 houses with the following results:

47 Demolition Orders made.

8 Closing Orders made.

3 Closing Orders made for parts of buildings.

1 Undertaking accepted that house would not be used for human habitation.

1 house acquired under Southampton Corporation Act, 1960, in lieu of Closing Order being made.

The orders have not yet been made in respect of the remaining 4 houses.

There were also 51 houses owned or acquired by the Council which were certified as being unfit for human habitation during the period under review.

A SUMMARY SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOUSES DEALT WITH UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS FROM 1953 TO 1966

(1) Number of houses included in clearance areas	..	2,524
(2) Number of houses outside clearance areas	.. ..	334
(3) Number of houses demolished in (1) and (2)	..	2,305
(4) Number of individual houses demolished	.. ..	548
(5) Number of individual houses closed or awaiting demolition	.. .. .	110

Improvement Areas

Discussions have continued during the year with the City Architect on the practicability of an area in Freemantle being designated as a pilot improvement area. The area chosen includes approximately 600 houses of which some are recently built Council dwellings, and the City Architect is acting as co-ordinating officer in preparing a joint report which it is hoped will be submitted to the appropriate committees during 1967.

The matters which are being taken into consideration apart from the repair and improvement of the dwellings are provisions for secondary access, car parking areas, the relocation of unsuitable non-conforming uses, the demolition of some houses, the development of new housing and general amenity improvements such as open spaces and planting areas.

In addition to the grants which are provided towards the cost of improving the dwellings, the Housing Act, 1964, also imposes a duty on local authorities to offer loans to meet expenses of compulsory improvement under Part II of the Act.

The problems which arise from the pursuance of the matters mentioned above and the means by which they are met are most important and can have a far reaching effect on the approach to the other areas of the city where environmental improvement is necessary.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

The number of visits made this year to houses in multiple occupation was limited by the fact that the department's resources were concentrated on the clearance of unfit houses. The evidence is, however, that the problem of multi-occupation of dwellings in the city is not a serious one.

REGISTERED MEAT MANUFACTURING AND PRESERVED FOOD PREMISES

The number and type of premises at the end of the year was as follows:

- 7 wholesale meat manufacturers
- 44 retail butchers and sausage manufacturers
- 10 meat pie manufacturers
- 57 miscellaneous premises.

FOOD INSPECTION

A total of 1,408 visits were made to wholesale meat depots for the inspection of home killed and imported meat and for the inspection of premises. In addition 457 visits were made to meat manufacturing premises, shipping butchers and retail butchers.

Five tons, 4 cwts, 50 lbs. of unfit meat and offal were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

The cold storage treatment was supervised of 85 carcasses of beef and offal affected with *Cytocercus bovis* and sent to cold stores in the city from outside abattoirs for the approved treatment.

One hundred and ninety-one export certificates were issued following the inspection of animal casings at a local factory.

Unsound Food

In connection with the inspection of food 4,771 visits were made to shops, warehouses, stores and markets.

The following articles of food were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed by the Corporation:

					Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Bacon and ham	..	..	..	..		1	63
Biscuits	..	..	..	..			103
Cereals..	..	..	..	..			36
Cheese	..	..	..	..		3	89
Chocolate	..	..	..	..			20
Coconuts	..	..	..	..	7	9	0
Fish	..	..	..	..	1	15	55
Fish (canned)	..	..	..	..		10	64
Flour	..	..	..	..			15
Fruit, fresh	..	..	..	..	45	8	96
Fruit, dried	..	..	..	..		3	69
Fruit, canned	..	..	..	..	2	3	25
Fishcakes	..	..	..	..			14
Frozen egg	..	..	..	..			30
Jam, bottled	..	..	..	..			48
Jam, canned	..	..	..	..			31
Meat and ham, canned	..	..	..	..	2	7	95
Milk and cream, canned	..	..	..	..		6	25
Poultry and rabbits	..	..	..	..	1	9	36
Puddings	..	..	..	..			8
Quick frozen foods	..	..	..	..	3	5	52
Rice, canned	..	..	..	..			80
Sausages	..	..	..	..		3	32
Spaghetti, canned	..	..	..	..		1	0
Soup, canned	..	..	..	..		1	13
Tea	..	..	..	..			12
Vegetables, fresh	..	..	..	..	72	9	67
Vegetables, canned	..	..	..	..	4	1	4
TOTAL WEIGHT ..					142	4	62

Total weight of food including diseased and unsound meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption:

147 tons, 9 cwts, 0 lbs.

Food Complaints

A total of 201 complaints were received concerning the unsatisfactory condition of foodstuffs, foreign matter in food or dirty milk bottles. All these complaints were carefully investigated with a view to the prevention of a recurrence.

Legal proceedings were taken against a dairy firm for failing to ensure that a milk bottle was clean before use. A fine of £25 was imposed.

Milk

Two hundred and thirty visits were made to dairies for sampling purposes and inspection of premises and plant.

One hundred and ninety-two samples of milk including 47 samples of Channel Islands Milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination and all were found to be satisfactory.

In addition 209 samples of milk were submitted for the detection of anti-biotics. Two samples of bulk milk were found to be positive. The dairyman was notified, also the Milk Marketing Board, and samples of incoming milk from the farms were taken and examined. These samples were found to be negative, but a further bulk sample taken at the dairy a week later was again found to be positive. The same procedure was followed and again the samples taken were negative. Since then no further unsatisfactory samples were found.

Two hundred and fourteen samples of designated milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Five of these samples failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. One of these samples which was from a shop had been sold in error and was in a partially solidified condition when the bottle was opened. A warning was given. The other four unsatisfactory samples were from milk vending machines. The milk from these machines is processed by the owner of the machines whose dairy is in a neighbouring district. A warning was given.

Twenty-seven washed milk bottles from dairies, 28 rinses from washed milk churns and 18 rinses from washed milk tankers were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and all were classed as satisfactory.

All existing Dealers' Licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, expired on December 31st, 1965. During 1966

the following Dealers' licences were granted for the period ending December 31st, 1970:

Dealer's (Pasteurisers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Dealer's (Ultra Heat Treated)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dealer's (Prepacked Milk) shops and depots	{ Pasteurised						195
	{ Sterilised						38
	{ Untreated						15
	{ Ultra Heat Treated						13
Dealer's (Prepacked Milk) vending machines	Pasteurised						19

Ice Cream

Twenty premises were registered by the Council under Sections 16 and 18 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale, manufacture or storage of ice cream and 11 applications were granted in respect of changes of occupier under the Southampton Corporation Act, 1931.

The number and type of premises on the register at the end of the year was as follows:

Manufacturers Ice Cream Factory	..	..	..	..	1	
Manufacturer's Premises where soft ice cream machines are installed or the cold mix method is used	..	..	..	9		
Vendors	..	..	..	..	..	675
Storage	..	..	..	..	..	2

Three hundred and seventy-two visits were made to ice cream premises and inspections were made of ice cream vans.

Forty-five samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination and all were found to be satisfactory.

Seventy-nine samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination, with the following results:

Provisional Grade 1	..	..	..	..	..	56
„ „ 2	..	..	..	..	..	13
„ „ 3	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ „ 4	..	..	..	..	..	7

Seven of the unsatisfactory samples were from soft ice cream vans; 2 from an ice cream factory during an investigation into unsatisfactory samples and the rest from shops. These unsatisfactory samples were followed up and eventually resulted in Grade 1 samples being obtained.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

In addition to the inspection of food premises already mentioned 134 visits were made to licensed premises and 658 visits to hotels, clubs, restaurants, cafes, etc.

As a result of informal notification the following list of works were carried out at the above-mentioned premises and food shops in general:

Sanitary conveniences provided for customers	3
Sanitary conveniences decorated or repaired	22
Washing facilities provided for staff	16
Nail brush, soap, towel provided	7
Sinks provided	11
Sinks provided with hot water	21
Floors, walls, ceilings, etc., repaired	32
Rooms cleansed, redecorated	49
Ventilation of rooms improved	3
Lighting improved	5
Counter screens provided	3
Impervious surfaces provided	7
Accumulations removed	16
Bins provided	13
Yard paving and drainage improved	2

The following table shows the position regarding the provision of hot and cold water, hand washing facilities and facilities for washing food and equipment in accordance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960:

Classification	Number of Premises	Fitted to comply with Reg. 16	Premises to which Reg. 19 applies	Fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Bakehouses	15	15	15	15
Works canteens	57	57	57	57
Cafes, Restaurants	175	162	175	175
Public Houses, Hotels, etc.	341	334	341	341
Fish Friers	39	39	39	39
Wholesale Meat Factories and Depots	16	16	16	16
Butchers	114	114	114	114
Wholesale grocers	12	12	12	12
Fishmongers, Greengrocers	113	113	101	101
General shops, Sweet shops and Kiosks	710	710	615	600

SAMPLING—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year 835 samples were taken for analysis. The table below shows the number of samples taken of each article and whether satisfactory or otherwise. A summary of unsatisfactory samples also follows.

Article	For- mal	Infor- mal	* N.S.	Article	For- mal	Infor- mal	* N.S.
Ales	—	2	—	Flour	—	9	—
Aspirin Tablets	—	2	—	Food Colour	—	1	—
Aspro Tablets	—	1	—	Fruit Crystallised	—	1	—
Baby Foods	—	2	—	Fruit Dried	—	9	—
Blancmange	3	—	—	Fruit canned	—	18	1
Beef minced	—	1	—	Fruit fresh	—	1	—
Bread	—	6	—	Ginger	—	1	—
Breakfast Cereals	—	13	1	Gingerbread	—	1	—
Butter	12	—	—	Honey	—	8	—
Buttersweets	6	—	—	Ice Cream	—	45	—
Calamine Lotion	—	4	—	Indigestion preparations	—	6	—
Cake Mixes	—	6	—	Jam	—	9	—
Cereals	6	—	—	Lemon Curd	1	3	1
Champagne Perry	—	2	—	Lettuce	—	3	—
Cherries—Cocktail	—	1	—	Lint	—	4	1
Cheese	12	—	—	Margarine	6	11	—
Chicken Products	—	5	—	Marzipan	—	6	—
Chocolate Confectionery	—	10	—	Meat Pies	—	14	5
Christmas Pudding	—	3	—	Meat canned	—	2	1
Cider	—	2	—	Milk	145	—	—
Cocoa	—	6	—	Milk (antibiotic)	—	209	2
Codeine Compound Tabs.	—	6	—	Milk, Channel Island	47	—	—
Coffee	—	4	—	Milk, canned	—	6	—
Cornflour	—	1	—	Mincemeat	—	7	—
Cough Syrup	—	1	—	Nuts	—	2	—
Cream	6	—	—	Paracetamol Tablets	—	3	—
Curry Meal	—	1	—	Pastry, frozen	—	2	—
Custard Powder	2	—	—	Peanut Butter	—	1	—
Eye Lotion	—	4	—	Pickles and Relishes	—	1	—
Fats and Lard	6	—	—	Pie Filling	—	1	—
Fish Cakes and Sticks	—	5	—	Saccharin Tablets	—	6	—
Fish and Meat Pastes	6	—	—	Salad Dressing	—	6	—

* N.S.—Not satisfactory.

Summary of Unsatisfactory Samples

No. of Sample in R'g'st'r	Formal or Informal	Article	Result of Analysis and Remarks
108	Informal	Lint	Failed the test for absorbancy, Manufacturer communicated with and further samples satisfactory.
633	Informal	Canned Raspberries	Did not comply with Code of Practice for canned fruit. Manufacturer communicated with. Sample found to be old stock and canned before the Code of Practice came into effect. Further sample satisfactory.
519	Informal	Corned Beef	Condition of the meat unsatisfactory. Further cans of the same brand and coding examined at the wholesaler's premises and found to be in a similar condition. Manufacturer communicated with and all stocks of this coding withdrawn from the shops.
563	Informal	Lemon Curd	Deficient in egg. Manufacturer communicated with. Amount of egg increased. Further sample satisfactory.
152	Informal	Breakfast cereal	Labelling offence found to be old stock. Further sample satisfactory.
526 527 690	Informal Informal Informal	Meat Pie Meat Pie Meat Pie	Deficient in meat on recommended standard. Vendor notified. Further sample 690 also deficient. Vendor again notified. Manufacturer changed. Further sample satisfactory.
746	Informal	Meat Pie	Deficient in meat on recommended standard. Vendor notified.
798	Informal	Meat Pie	This sample was also deficient. Vendor changed his supplier and further sample satisfactory.
655	Informal	Milk(Anti-biotic)	0.05 units of penicillin found. The sample was a bottle containing bulk supply milk. Vendor notified who in turn notified the Milk Marketing Board. Individual samples taken of incoming milk all negative except accommodation milk from a wholesale dairy, see sample 659.
659	Informal	Milk(Anti-biotic)	0.02 units of penicillin found. Milk from a wholesale dairy. Manager of dairy notified. All further samples negative.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH REGULATIONS, 1934-1948)

Orders made by the Council

Two applications were approved by the Council for the harvesting and relaying of clams taken from Southampton Water in accordance with the provisions of the Order made in 1965.

There is a total prohibition on the harvesting or sale of other shellfish from Southampton Water. No instances were detected of infringement.

SALMONELLA IN PET MEAT

The Public Health Laboratory Service has continued its research work on pet meat and for this purpose 59 samples of raw meat from pet shops and 41 samples of raw meat from butchers' shops were submitted for examination. Salmonella organisms were found in 10% of the samples, i.e.:

- 7 imported horseflesh
- 1 imported minced beef
- 1 home killed horseflesh
- 1 home killed beef lungs.

These results uphold the contention that imported meat has a higher incidence of salmonella contamination than home killed meat.

NATIONAL SCHEME FOR DETECTION OF PESTICIDES IN FOODSTUFFS

Six samples of tea, four samples of potatoes and three samples of lettuce were submitted to the Public Analyst in accordance with the system of analysis adopted by this national scheme. One of the tea samples gave an indication of pesticide but it was such a small amount it was regarded as insignificant.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Fourteen samples of fertilisers and eight samples of feeding stuffs were taken and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst for examination and checking against the declared analysis.

Exception was taken to a label on a bottle of liquid fertiliser described as Compound Liquid Blood Manure. The sample contained only nitrogen and no phosphorous or potassium and therefore did not come within the definition of a compound fertiliser. In addition the actual amount of blood present did not exceed one tenth. The sample consisted substantially of a solution of urea and water with colour added. The Inspector of the district where the fertiliser was manufactured was communicated with. He reported that this fertiliser had been on the market for some time in its present form and as the result of this complaint a completely new label was being designed which would satisfy the regulations.

All the other samples were satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Number of visits during the year:

Power factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	499
Non-power factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
							580

State of Factories Register at 31st December, 1966:

Power factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	746
Non-power factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	31

Outworkers (Sections 133 and 134)

The Factories Act, 1961, requires that factory occupiers and contractors shall send copies of lists of outworkers employed in certain classes of work to the district council in February and August of each year. Lists were received as follows:

Month	No. of Lists sent in by			No. of Outworkers notified			No. of Outworkers notified to other Local Authorities
	Local Firms	Other Local Authorities	Total	Local Firms	Other Local Authorities	Total	
February	5	3	8	17	4	21	1
August	4	3	7	10	4	14	1

Twenty visits were made to outworkers premises. No cases were found of homework being carried on in unwholesome or undesirable premises.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The number of premises registered under the Act remains at 16, there being 2 additions and 2 deletions in the register during the year. There are no licensed premises in the City.

Seven samples of filling materials were taken and submitted to an approved analyst. They were found satisfactory.

Eleven visits have been made under the Act, not counting those made for the purpose of sampling.

BAKEHOUSES

Visits under the Factories Act, 1961, and the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, totalled 111. The number on the Factories Act Register at the end of the year was 15. This is a decrease of one and results from the closure of one bakehouse. There are no underground bakehouses in the City.

Since all the bakehouses in the City are power factories the only concern of the local authority under the Factories Act is the enforcement of section 7 of the Act. Considerable attention is given, however, to the application of the Food Hygiene Regulations in these premises, which have received regular visits throughout the year. In two instances where large bakeries are in or very close to residential areas problems associated with noise and smoke or smut emission have been dealt with.

HAIRDRESSERS PREMISES

The Southampton Corporation Act, 1937, requires persons carrying on the business of hairdressing to register their premises with the Council. Byelaws have been made under the Act which have to be exhibited on all registered premises. Penalties are prescribed for failure to register and for contravention of the byelaws.

The number of visits made is 74 but in addition many visits have been made in conjunction with inspections under the Shops Act and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. It is found that the general standard of these premises is satisfactory.

State of the Register

Type of Premises			Register at 31.12.66	Register at 31.12.65	Register at 31.12.64
Ladies	..	..	132	131	131
Gents	..	..	71	72	71
Both	..	..	22	23	21
Totals	..	..	225	226	223

Type of Business	No. of Businesses	No. of persons employed		
		Males	Females	Totals
Ladies	..	22	570	592
Gents	..	109	2	111
Totals	..	131	572	703

THE SHOPS ACT

The number of visits made was 226. Opportunity is taken to combine inspections under the Shops Act with visits under the provisions of other statutes, for example, the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, etc. Arising from inspections 40 informal warnings have been given regarding infringements; these have related principally to the employment of assistants and with Sunday trading. No written notices have been served.

At the end of 1965 the Council made an Order exempting nearly all shops from the provisions of Section I of the Shops Act, 1950, which requires shops to close for a half day each week. This Order has resulted in somewhat less confused trading in the principal central shopping area and a general pattern of either 5 day or 6 day trading is emerging. On the other hand, there appears to have been very little change in the other shopping areas of the City.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, a total of 711 visits were made. These do not include visits made in connection with smoke control areas. They relate to investigation of complaint, advisory visits in connection with the installation of new plant or chimneys, smoke observations and the abatement of nuisance under Section 16. It has not been necessary to serve written notices for nuisance, complaints having been resolved by informal action.

Under the provisions of Section 10 approvals have been given in respect of 11 new chimneys proposed on plans submitted to the Authority. It was, however, found necessary to require extension of the proposed height in two cases and it is gratifying in this connection to record with that in these cases the Planning Authority has been helpful and co-operative. No plans for new chimneys have been refused under Section 10.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

On the 1st November, 1966, the Southampton Nos. 3 and 4 Smoke Control Orders came into operation, these Orders having been made by the Council in the summer of 1965.

In these areas almost 560 fire places were replaced or adapted and of the actual replacements, approximately 70 % were by way of non-solid fuel appliances. This has continued the trend away from solid fuel which was noted last year and the vast majority of the new appliances fitted were gas fires.

In July the Council made the No. 5 Smoke Control Order which was confirmed in December. This area is the largest so far made both in acreage and the number of premises which it contains. There are about 100 more dwellings than in the No. 4 area but as a large proportion are newer or in blocks of flats the number of fireplaces requiring conversion will be considerably less.

Towards the end of the year the Southern Gas Board imposed a ban on the sale of all gas fires for the duration of the winter. Because of the high proportion of gas fire replacements in Smoke Control Areas it was thought advisable for this and other reasons to defer the operative date of the No. 5 Order and therefore in December

the Council, by resolution, postponed the date of operation to the 1st April, 1968.

During the latter part of the year survey work was commenced in connection with the proposed Nos. 6 and 7 areas. A total of 2,369 visits were made in connection with Smoke Control Areas during the year.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1953

The duties of the Department are concerned with supervision of the sale of scheduled poisons in Part 2 of the Poisons List in shops other than chemists and pharmacists. Particular attention is paid to the sale of listed household disinfectants which fall within the Statutory definition of poisons in grocers or general shops. Supervision is also exercised in the case of seedsmen and hardware merchants who sell arsenical, mercurial or nicotine poisons contained in weed killers or agricultural or horticultural insecticides. In this case a check is also kept on the maintenance of the Poisons Register.

The number of inspections under the Act totalled 26. The number of applications for licences under Part 2 of the Act dealt with during the year and approved by the Council was 3. The number of premises on the register at the end of the year was 170.

(The following appendix is included at the request of the Minister):

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1966 FOR THE
CITY OF SOUTHAMPTON IN THE
COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(included inspection made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authori- ties	31	81	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	746	499	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	8	10	—	—
TOTAL	785	590	1	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more 'cases').

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable tempera- ture (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	32	32	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	35	35	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

(Outwork Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outwork- ers in Aug. list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in send- ing lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- whole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecu- tions (7)
Wearing apparel { Making etc. Cleaning and Washing	10	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Making of curtains and furniture hangings	4	—	—	—	—	—

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Consent to carry on offensive trades were granted in respect of four dealers in rags and bones and one factory carrying on gut scraping, edible fat melting and inedible fat extraction.

During the year 1,041 visits were made to these premises almost entirely in connection with the animal by-products factory. Considerable difficulties due to smells had been experienced for some time at the factory premises in connection with inedible fat extraction and late in 1965, following legal proceedings, the Council, whilst granting consent for gut scraping and edible fat melting for twelve months at this factory, only gave consent for inedible fat extraction until 15th June, 1966.

This was subsequently extended for three months until September, 1966. In September, however, renewal of consent was refused following numerous complaints from adjoining residents and an appeal to the Court of Summary jurisdiction against the Council's refusal was subsequently dismissed.

Following the putting into effect of improvements at the factory, consent for inedible fat extraction was granted in December for one month and has continued on a monthly basis. The Company thereupon withdrew an appeal to the Quarter Sessions against the decision of the Justices.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The number of premises receiving a general inspection was below expectation although a decided improvement over the previous year. The initial survey of offices is particularly disappointing but unfortunately the staff improvement at the beginning of the year was not maintained and inspections lagged behind.

It is pleasing to record no serious accidents in accordance with the provisions of the Act and only in one instance was it deemed necessary to send a warning letter. This was in relation to an unguarded slicing machine and the non-usage of a back plate for small pieces of meat. Slipping on wet floors, straining the back, tripping on staircase, minor cuts, bruises and the like are the main causes of accidents reported. Only six of the 121 accidents were relative to office staff.

A list of contraventions is set out as follows:

Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Heating	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

Absence of thermometer	231
Absence of first-aid requirements	259
Sanitary accommodation	232
Washing facilities	114
Disposal of sanitary dressings	8
Accommodation for clothing	14
Absence of abstract	380
Fencing of machinery	47
Hot water	14
Eating facilities	3
Repairs to floors, etc.	65

The current practice of notification prior to an office inspection has proved to be invaluable in preparing the way for the inspector, particularly in dealing with large office establishments and banks. The firm know who to expect and they are asked to nominate someone to conduct the inspector over the premises.

	<i>Total number of registered premises</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection</i>
Offices	840	371
Retail shops	1,287	514
Wholesale shops, warehouses	207	19
Catering establishments ..	225	55
Fuel storage depots.. ..	9	5

Number of visits of all kinds to registered premises 2,094.

PORT HEALTH

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Port Health Service in Southampton for the year ending 31st December, 1966.

The Report, as far as Sections I–XVI are concerned has been compiled in the form and sequence requested by the Minister of Health in a memorandum issued in 1952 to Medical Officers of Health of Port Health and Riparian Authorities.

Other matters dealing with the Port Health Service, but not specifically requested by the Minister, are also included in the Report.

During the year, 2,311 vessels from foreign ports were boarded on arrival, and 1,156 re-visits were made to such vessels after arrival. Four hundred and eighty-two coastwise vessels were visited and 87 re-visits were made to coastwise vessels after arrival. The combined total of visits and re-visits made to vessels from foreign and coastwise was 4,036.

None of the six quarantinable diseases (plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus and relapsing fever) was landed in the port.

Six hundred and seventy-five cases of infectious and other diseases were reported on vessels arriving.

The number of passengers disembarked at the port was 396,501. The number of passengers embarked at the port was 408,525.

The Authority dealt with 61 vessels in Cowes Roads by tender from which 3,600 passengers were landed, and 3 vessels in Southampton Water from which 321 passengers were landed.

The number of aliens coming to the notice of the Medical Inspectors of Aliens was 93,779. One thousand, six hundred and thirty-two aliens were subjected to a detailed medical inspection and 12 were refused permission to land for medical reasons.

Under the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962, the number of Commonwealth Immigrants coming to the notice of the Medical Inspectors was 24,574, of this number 890 immigrants were subjected to a detailed medical inspection, 2 of whom were refused leave to land.

Two thousand and fifty-five sanitary inspections of vessels were made, 283 nuisances or defects were ascertained on 189 vessels, and of this number 260 nuisances were abated on 157 vessels.

Two hundred and fifty-one samples of drinking water taken from 74 vessels and 17 samples of water taken from dock hydrants were examined bacteriologically.

Under the International Sanitary Regulations, 199 Deratting Exemption Certificates were issued.

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, 95 Rodent Control Certificates were issued to vessels employed in coastwise trade.

Five hundred and fifty-eight vessels anchored in Southampton Water, or berthed at the Hamble and Fawley Oil Jetties.

The Port Health Launch was in service for a limited period only. The launchman resigned in February, 1966, and no replacement could be found. Visits were made to the oil jetties by a service bus run by the Esso Petroleum Company.

Under the Clean Air Act, 1956, the provisions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958, have been applied as far as practicable, to all vessels arriving or employed in the district administered by this Authority.

The provisions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, in their application to 'home going ships' and the provisions of the Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers, etc.), Regulations, 1960, have been applied.

Six hundred and eighteen thousand, nine hundred and sixty-four tons of foodstuffs were landed at the docks. The amount of foodstuffs condemned was 33 tons, 17 cwts., 2 qrs., 11 lbs., 15 ozs.

One hundred and five samples of imported foods were submitted to the City Analyst or the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and also Government and Port Officials for their co-operation with the department.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ANGUS MCGREGOR,

Port Medical Officer.

SECTION I—STAFF

TABLE 'A'

Name of Officer	Nature of appointment	Date of appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointments held
J. G. Henly	Asst. Port Medical Officer of Health	1.11.66	M.B., B.CHIR.	Asst. Medical Officer of Health. Medical Inspector of Aliens.
D. J. Stewart	Asst. Port Medical Officer of Health	Resigned 30.4.66		
C. P. C. Parker	Chief Port Health Inspector	Retired 24.11.66		
E. S. Piper	Launchman	Resigned 18.2.66		

SECTION II—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE 'B'

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		No. of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	3,622	19,747,042	1,009	1,302	105
Coastwise ..	12,640	5,719,690	—	482	—
TOTAL ..	16,262	25,466,732	1,009*	1,784	105

* Of the 1,009 vessels, 974 were boarded by the Medical Officer alone and 35 were boarded by both Medical Officer and Port Health Inspector.

SECTION III—CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE 'C'

Passenger Traffic	<p>Number of Passengers Inwards Number of Passengers Outwards</p>	<p>396,501 408,525</p>	<p>Canned foods; dairy produce; fruit (deciduous); fruit (citrus); dried fruit; vegetables; meat and meat products; provisions; wines; miscellaneous frozen foods; grain; flour; animal feeding stuffs; timber; building materials; chemicals and chemical fertilizers; tobacco; crude and refined oils etc., miscellaneous.</p> <p>Coal; transhipped goods and home produce.</p> <p>General manufactured goods; textiles; grain and flour; food and provisions; machinery; iron and steel; motor cars, etc.</p>
Cargo Traffic	<p>Principal Imports (Foreign)</p> <p>(Coastwise)</p> <p>Principal Exports</p>		
Principal Ports from which ships arrive			<p>Aden; Agadir; Antwerp; Amsterdam; Auckland; Baltic Ports; Barbados; Bordeaux; Boston; Bremen; Bremerhaven; Brisbane; Buenos Aires; Capetown; Cherbourg; Colombo; Corunna; Curacao; Durban; Dieppe; Famagusta; Fort de France; Freemantle; Gdansk; Gdynia; Guernsey; Genoa; Georgetown; Haifa; Halifax; Hamburg; Hamina; Hong Kong; Jersey; Kingston; Kuwait; La Guaira; Le Havre; Lco. Marques; Madeira; Melbourne; Mena al Ahmadi; Mersa el Brega; Montreal; Naples; New York; New Orleans; Philadelphia; Port Elizabeth; Port Said; Port Antonio; Quebec; Rotterdam; Rouen; Sidon; Singapore; Sydney; Tangier; Teneriffe; Toronto; Trinidad; Wellington; Yokohama.</p>

SECTION IV—INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

Not applicable to this Port.

SECTION V—WATER SUPPLY

1. Source of Supply for (a) The District and (b) Shipping

No change.

2. Reports of Tests for Contamination

Analysis of drinking water taken from Dock Hydrants.

Seventeen samples of drinking water were taken from dock hydrants and were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Southampton, for bacteriological examination; on analysis the samples were found to be satisfactory.

The following table shows the results of the water samples which were analysed:

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

No. of samples taken	No. of presumptive coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Bact. coli Type 1 present	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
	Less than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10			
17	15	1	1	—	—	—	17

ANALYSIS OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLIED TO THE DOCKS

Special sampling taps are installed at the following locations within the dock area for the purpose of checking the purity of the water supply:

- (1) Port Health Office Eastern Docks
- (2) Transformer House Western Docks (East end)
- (3) Pump House Western Docks (West end)

Samples of water are taken fortnightly from each of these taps by the department of the City Waterworks Engineer and Manager and submitted for bacteriological examination.

ANALYSIS OF SHIPS' DRINKING WATER

Two hundred and fifty-one samples of drinking water taken from 74 vessels were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination.

On analysis 18 samples examined bacteriologically were found to be below the standard of purity desirable for ships' supplies.

In all cases where results of analysis revealed contamination further investigation was made and remedial measures were prescribed to the masters, owners or agents of the vessels concerned.

The following table shows the results of the water samples which were analysed:

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

No. of vessels	No. of samples taken	No. of presumptive coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Bact. Col Type 1 present	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
		Less than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10			
74	251	218	11	10	12	5	18	233

3. Precautions Taken Against Contamination of Hydrants and Hosepipes

No change.

4. Number and Sanitary Condition of Water Boats, and Power of Control by the Authority

No change.

SECTION VI—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1966

1. List of Infected Areas (Regulation 6)

No change.

2. Radio Messages

No change.

3. Notifications Otherwise Than by Radio (Regulation 14 (1) (b))

No change.

4. Mooring Stations (Regulations 22 to 30)

No change.

SECTION VII—SMALLPOX

1. Name of Isolation Hospital to which Smallpox Cases are Sent from the District

Weyhill Hospital, near Andover.

2. Arrangements for Transport of Such Cases to that Hospital by Ambulance, Giving the Name of the Authority Responsible for the Ambulance and the Vaccinal State of the Ambulance Crews

The Southampton Corporation control and maintain a fleet of Ambulances at the Health Centre, East Park Terrace, and the transport of smallpox cases to hospital is effected by an ambulance from the depot.

All the crews are offered vaccination annually.

3. Name of Smallpox Consultant Available

Dr. Angus McGregor, Medical Officer of Health.

4. Facilities for Laboratory Diagnosis of Smallpox

All material from smallpox or suspected smallpox cases for which laboratory diagnosis is required, is sent to the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, The Hyde, London, N.W.9.

SECTION VIII—VENEREAL DISEASE

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in-patient treatment and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

The treatment centre in Bullar Street, Southampton, and a clinic situated in the Eastern Docks are devoted entirely to the treatment of venereal diseases, and provide all facilities for treatment for sailors under the International Convention.

The 2 clinics are open at the following times:

Town Clinic: Monday to Friday	0900–1200 hours
	1700–1900 hours
Dock Clinic: Monday to Friday	0900–1000 hours
	1600–1700 hours
Saturday	0900–1000 hours

The Centres are under the supervision of a full-time medical officer and facilities are provided for daily treatment. The treatment centres have the full co-operation of ships' surgeons and shipping companies, who accept certificates of fitness to resume duty issued by the medical officer.

Cases of venereal disease on board vessels in the port coming to the notice of the port medical officers, are referred, in the first instance, to the centre in Bullar Street, and subsequently receive further treatment either at the centre or at the clinic situated in the docks.

In-patient treatment is provided at the General Hospital, Southampton.

Leaflets giving particulars of the facilities available are left by the port health inspectors on board vessels visited by them, and particulars are also given to seamen making application at the Port Health Office.

Notices giving particulars about these diseases are fixed in all the public conveniences in the docks.

SECTION IX—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

TABLE 'D'

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Chickenpox	18	3	15
	Encephalitis	—	1	1
	Gastro Enteritis ..	1	—	1
	German Measles ..	—	1	1
	Glandular fever ..	2	3	4
	Infective Hepatitis ..	1	5	5
	Influenza	1	1	2
	Measles	74	—	19
	Mumps	3	1	4
	Pneumonia	4	1	4
	Pyrexia	1	—	1
	Tonsilitis	3	1	3
	Tuberculosis	3	3	6
	Venereal Disease ..	2	4	5
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Chickenpox	1	—	1
	German Measles ..	1	—	1
	Measles	3	—	2
	Mumps	2	—	2
	Poliomyelitis	—	1	1
	Pyrexia	1	—	1
Cases landed from other ships	—	—	—	—

SECTION X—OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

There was no report of any cases infected during the voyage on any ship arriving in the port.

SECTION XI—MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No ship arrived on which plague or suspected plague was reported during the voyage.

SECTION XII—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

1. Procedure for Inspection of Ships for Rats

A number of vessels for which Southampton is the terminal port for passenger disembarkation and discharge of cargo, are regularly inspected every six months for the renewal of the Form Port II

Certificate. Routine inspections are also carried out by the port health inspectors during the interim period of the granting of such Certificates to these vessels.

Where practicable, routine inspections for evidence of rat infestation are made by the port health inspectors and rodent operator on all other vessels arriving at the Port, and in special circumstances daily inspections of ships holds are carried out during the period of the discharge of the cargoes.

2. Arrangements for the Bacteriological or Pathological Examination of Rodents, with Special Reference to Rodent Plague, including the Number of Rodents sent for Examination during the Year

A proportion of rats caught on vessels, and all rats found dead from causes not apparent, are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory in Southampton for examination. Two rats were sent to the laboratory.

3. Arrangements in the District for Deratting Ships, the Methods Used, and, if Done by a Commercial Contractor, the Name of the Contractor

Professional ratcatchers are available in the port and are employed by the shipping companies in all cases where methods of trapping or poisoning are considered adequate by the Port Health Authority for dealing with slight or moderate infestations on ships.

In cases of pronounced or widespread rat infestations, the deratting of ships is carried out by fumigation contractors using cyanide gas or other approved methods.

The following commercial contractors are available for such purposes:

Rentokil Laboratories Ltd., 112 Victoria Dock Road, London, E.16.

The London Fumigation Co. Ltd., 7 Morocco Street, London, S.E.1.

Contra-Pest Service Ltd., 2 Ranelagh Road, London, E.6.

4. Progress in the Rat-Proofing of Ships

Schedules of work are served on shipping companies in all cases where it is found necessary to correct or protect rat harbourages or runs in vessels requiring Deratting Exemption Certificates.

TABLE 'E'
Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from Foreign Ports.

Category	Number
Black rats	3
Brown rats	Nil
Species not known	Nil
Sent for examination	2
Infected with plague	Nil

TABLE 'F'

DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING
THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Number of Deratting Certificates issued				Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued	Total certificates issued
After fumigation with	After trapping	After poisoning	Total		
H.C.N. 1	Other fumigant 2	3	4	5	6
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	199	199

SECTION XIII—INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE 'G'

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Nature and number of inspections	Notices served		Result of serving notices
	Statutory notices	Other notices	
189 comprising: Structural defects through wear and tear 19 Dirt, vermin and other conditions 264 prejudicial to health	Nil	189	Complied 157
TOTAL 189 (283)	Nil	189	157

SECTION XIV—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS

1934 and 1948

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, liable to pollution. A report of any action taken, which should state whether any prohibited area has been prescribed, should be included.

The Southampton Shell-Fish Order, 1953, made under the above Regulations prohibits the collection for sale for human consumption of cockles, winkles, mussels, butterfish, or whelks taken from that part of the area over which the Port Sanitary Authority extends by virtue of the Southampton Port Sanitary Order, 1935, north of a straight line drawn from Stone Point on the west boundary to Hill Head on the east boundary of such area.

Clams were not covered by the Council's existing Shell-Fish Order of 1953.

The Council was approached by a firm who proposed, subject to the approval of the Medical Officer of Health, to harvest clams from layings in the upper reaches of Southampton Water.

The Southampton Shell-Fish Order, 1965, made under the above Regulations prohibits the distribution for sale for human consumption of clams taken from the prescribed area in Southampton Water unless such clams have been relaid or sterilised by an approved process.

Copies of the Orders are posted at various points during the year, and the prohibitions are also brought to the notice of the public by the annual insertion of the Orders in the local press.

Observations have been made from time to time during the year by officers of this Authority; no infringement of the Orders have been noted.

SECTION XV—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

1. List of Medical Inspectors of Aliens holding Warrants of Appointment

Dr. Angus McGregor	Dr. F. T. R. Hollins
Dr. W. P. Cargill	Dr. J. J. Phillips
Dr. H. D. Rossiter	Dr. P. M. Seymour Cole
Dr. D. J. Stewart (until 30.4.66)	(until 28.2.66)
Dr. J. C. Henly (from 1.11.66)	Dr. Bethan Davies
Dr. Catherine M. Atkins	Dr. A. C. Franks

2. List of Other Staff Engaged on This Work

Nil.

3. Organisation of Work

No change.

4. Nature and Amount of Aliens Traffic

Table attached.

5. Accommodation for Medical Inspection and Examination

No change.

SECTION XVI—MISCELLANEOUS

Arrangements for the Burial on Shore of Persons who have Died on board Ship from Infectious Disease

No change.

NATURE AND AMOUNT OF ALIENS TRAFFIC

	Total	Number inspected by the Medical Inspector	Number subjected to detail inspection	Certificates issued					
				A	B(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	C
				Unsound mind or mentally defective	Undesirable for medical reasons	Inability to support	Likely to require medical treatment	Inability to support and likely to require medical treatment	Conditionally landed for further medical treatment
1 Total number of aliens landing in the port	93,767	92,147	1,620	—	—	3	10	—	1
2 Aliens refused permission to land by the Immigration Officer	12	—	12	—	11	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	93,779	92,147	1,632	—	11	4	10	—	1

2 certificates B(1) issued for alien members of ships crew. Both refused leave to land.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF COMMONWEALTH CITIZENS

1. List of Medical Inspectors of Commonwealth Citizens holding Warrants of Appointment

Dr. Angus McGregor	Dr. F. T. R. Hollins
Dr. W. P. Cargill	Dr. J. J. Phillips (from 1.7.66)
Dr. H. D. Rossiter	Dr. Bethan Davies (from 1.7.66)
Dr. D. J. Stewart (until 30.4.66)	Dr. A. C. Franks (from 1.7.66)
Dr. J. G. Henly (from 1.11.66)	Dr. Henrietta Bradbury
Dr. Catherine M. Atkins	(from 1.7.66)

2. List of Other Staff Engaged on This Work

Nil.

3. Organisation of Work

No change.

4. Nature and Amount of Commonwealth Immigrant Traffic

Table attached.

5. Accommodation for Medical Inspection and Examination

No change.

COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS ACT, 1962

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Total number of arriving Commonwealth citizens subject to control under the Act	Total number of Commonwealth citizens medically examined	Nature of report or certificate			Number of Commonwealth citizens refused entry
		A Suffering from mental disorder	B(1) Undesirable for medical reasons	B(2) Likely to require major medical treatment	
24,574	890	1	1	7	2

One crew member refused entry. Certificate 'A' issued.

VOLUME OF TRAFFIC

The following table compiled from information supplied by the courtesy of the British Transport Board, Southampton Docks, indicates the volume of passenger traffic during 1966.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Passengers Inward</i>	<i>Passengers Outward</i>
Australia and New Zealand ..	41,476	58,612
Azores and Canary Islands ..	1,611	1,657
Belgium	—	11
Canada	6,184	7,334
Channel Islands	86	75
China and Japan	245	233
Coastwise	95	—
East Africa	745	705
Far East	744	1,148
France	218,002	221,389
Germany	1,110	995
Holland	2,476	2,141
Italy	—	18
Poland	33	7
Scandinavia	478	11
South Africa	17,427	21,455
South America and West Indies ..	18,637	14,774
Spain and Portugal	8,419	8,287
United States of America	51,358	51,618
West Africa	94	144
Cruises	63,641	59,554
TOTAL ..	432,861	450,168

Five hundred and fifty-eight oil tankers arrived from foreign ports in the Authority's area to discharge or load fuel oil or spirit.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Reported on vessels arriving in the Port of Southampton
during the ten years 1957-1966

Disease	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ..	2	1	3	—	1	1	2	2	1	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	73	31	51	83	51	92	71	88	46	77
Dengue fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	8	4	7	5	2	8	2	3	1	—
Enteric and paratyphoid fevers	3	2	2	1	1	12	1	1	—	1
Measles	47	81	85	137	172	84	175	183	215	154
Mumps	27	22	28	41	39	31	53	47	28	22
Poliomyelitis	4	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	3	—	1	—	4	3	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	107	126	125	84	61	40	6	13	5	9
Typhus fever	—	—	1*	1*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	2	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—
Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Scrub Typhus.

DEATHS AT SEA

Sixty-seven deaths at sea were reported to have occurred on vessels on their voyage to Southampton:

Accidents	1	Heart Diseases	57
Cancer	1	Other Diseases	8

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Table showing the number of cases reported on vessels arriving in the port of Southampton.

Disease	Total cases reported	How dealt with						
		Removed to hospitals or nursing homes	Removed to military or naval hospitals	Landed at other ports before arriving at Southampton	Proceeded in vessels to other ports	Landed at Southampton but did not proceed to hospital	Died at sea	Convalescent on arrival
Abscesses	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Accidents	35	24	—	—	4	4	1	2
Appendicitis	7	3	—	—	3	1	—	—
Arthritis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	9	5	—	—	3	1	—	—
Cancer	7	2	—	—	—	3	1	1
Chickenpox	77	3	—	1	3	18	—	52
Diarrhoea	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Duodenal Ulcer	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Encephalitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro enteritis	15	1	—	—	13	—	—	1
German Measles	6	1	—	1	1	—	—	3
Glandular Fever	5	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
Heart diseases	92	17	—	3	9	6	57	—
Infective hepatitis	14	2	—	—	3	4	—	5
Influenza	54	2	—	—	1	—	—	51
Measles	154	7	—	3	30	67	—	47
Mumps	22	—	—	2	2	4	—	14
Mental disorders	25	16	—	—	6	3	—	—
Nephritis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pleurisy	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	9	2	—	—	2	3	—	2
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pyrexia	5	1	—	1	3	—	—	—
Rheumatism	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tonsillitis	8	2	—	—	2	2	—	2
Tuberculosis	9	6	—	—	3	—	—	—
Typhoid or Paratyphoid fever	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ulcers	5	3	—	—	—	1	—	1
Venereal disease	7	2	—	—	1	4	—	—
Psittacosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other diseases	96	49	—	3	12	14	8	10
TOTAL	675	157	—	15	103	140	67	193

TRACING OF CONTACTS OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG MERCHANT SEAMEN

The following notifications were sent to the Local Federation Medical Officer for follow up:

Tuberculosis cases arriving on vessels:

Catering department	..	..	..	..	..	5
Deck department..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Contacts of tuberculosis among crew on vessels arrivings:

Catering department	..	..	..	..	..	11
(contacts of 3 cases notified)						

Enquiries are made on all vessels boarded in the port, and masters and surgeons have been most co-operative in this matter.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Under this Act, the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, requires a local authority to secure as far as practicable that any vessel in the district which is not a 'sea-going' ship is kept free from rats and mice.

The Port Health Authority has, on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, carried out the inspection of vessels trading within the limits of the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Eire, and Northern Ireland, and has, after such inspection issued the appropriate Rodent Control Certificate.

Ninety-five Rodent Control Certificates were issued by this Authority. The certificates are valid for four months from the date of issue.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Section 1 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, as applied by Section 20 of that Act, makes it an offence to emit dark smoke from the chimney (funnel) of a vessel for periods longer than those specified under The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958, which became operative 1st June, 1958.

In enforcing the Regulations, the Port Health Authority's printed instructions on 'Smoke Control' are given to the Masters of arriving vessels and every endeavour is made by Port Health Inspectors to observe vessels whilst in Port.

It was found necessary to warn the Masters of 24 British vessels and 1 vessel of other nationality in regard to the emission of dark

or black smoke. Twenty-one of the offences were attributed to faulty or negligent firing of furnaces whilst the vessels were in port and 4 were caused by mechanical defects.

None of the smoke emissions was of a serious or persistent nature and all were remedied within a reasonable time.

In the enforcement of the Regulations the Authority has had the ready co-operation of masters, company marine and engineer superintendents and ships' engineers.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

The Regulations in their application to 'home-going ships' came into operation 1st November, 1961.

Seven vessels were inspected by the Authority.

HYGIENE OF CREW SPACES

Routine inspections of crew spaces have been carried out. Nuisances, together with structural defects caused by wear and tear, defects of original construction, and other matters considered prejudicial to health have been dealt with as under:

Verbal notices to abate nuisances... .. 189

In carrying out inspections, consideration has been given to the Board of Trade—Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Regulations, 1953, and the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation—Crew Accommodation in Merchant Ships (Handbook for the guidance of Shipowners) 1953. The Regulations and recommendations have proved helpful in assisting the co-operation between the Board of Trade Surveyors and officers of the Authority in the assessment of the general standard desirable in ship accommodation.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF VESSELS AND
CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS

Nationality of vessel	No. of sanitary inspections	No. of vessels on which defects were found	Classification of defects		
			Defects of original construc- tion	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British ..	1,062	101	—	10	129
Other ..	993	88	—	9	135
TOTAL ..	2,055	189	—	19	264

The following table gives details of defects, nuisances and other conditions prejudicial to health found in vessels, and the number which were remedied.

<i>Nature of complaint</i>					<i>Defects Found</i>	<i>Complied With</i>
Accumulation of stagnant water, rubbish etc...					16	16
Drinking water unsatisfactory					10	10
Food storages—provision rooms etc., defective or insanitary					13	13
Galleys, pantries, etc., including equipment therein defective or insanitary					26	24
Infestations—						
Galleys and pantries	Cockroaches ..				80	72
	Rats				1	1
Provision storerooms	Cockroaches ..				17	14
	Mice				4	4
	Weevils				2	1
Accommodation	Cockroaches				24	23
	Bugs				1	1
Holds	Rats				2	2
	Mice				4	3
Living spaces damp .. .. .	.. .. .				1	1
	dirty or insanitary				18	17
	ports broken or leaking ..				2	—
Washplaces	Shower compartment insanitary ..				2	2
	Washbasins broken				1	1
	Floor tiles defective				1	—
	Waste pipes defective				2	2
	Scuppers choked				5	5
W.C.s	Compartment insanitary				4	4
	Urinal defective				2	1
	Flush pipe choked				1	1
	Flush pipe defective				1	1
	Pans choked				10	9
	Pans defective				4	3
	Pans foul				3	3
	Seat broken				1	1
Smoke emissions					25	25
					<hr/> 283	<hr/> 260

NUMBER OF VESSELS VISITED, INCLUDING RE-VISITS WITH PERCENTAGE OF DEFECTS

Year	Vessels from foreign	Vessels from coastwise	Total visits	Number found defective	Percentage defective
1957	2,773	726	3,499	129	5.28
1958	2,719	736	3,455	89	3.35
1959	2,882	774	3,656	81	2.86
1960	2,941	682	3,623	83	3.02
1961	2,945	675	3,620	91	3.39
1962	3,096	711	3,807	94	3.03
1963	2,729	680	3,409	92	3.55
1964	3,636	826	4,462	147	4.70
1965	3,733	688	4,421	191	5.92
1966	3,467	569	4,036	189	6.77

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS

Nationality	Steam	Motor	Total	Defective
American	177	1	178	6
Argentine	—	1	1	—
Belgian	—	2	2	—
Brazilian	1	—	1	—
British... ..	399	475	874	101
Canadian	—	1	1	—
Cypriot	—	1	1	—
Danish	3	32	35	3
Dutch	87	194	281	2
Finnish	4	22	26	1
French	74	25	99	9
German	27	175	202	5
Greek	37	9	46	12
Honduran	2	7	9	3
Israeli	—	8	8	1
Italian	23	50	73	12
Liberian	18	6	24	10
Norwegian	5	742	747	9
Panamanian	11	3	14	2
Polish	3	8	11	1
Roumanian	1	3	4	—
Russian	2	10	12	—
South African	3	6	9	—
Spanish	1	23	24	10
Swedish	1	107	108	1
Swiss	—	1	1	1
Yugoslav	—	2	2	—
TOTAL	879	1,914	2,793	189

DERATTING AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED

Net tonnage	Number of ships	Deratting Certificates issued	Deratting Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued
Ships up to 300 tons	37	—	37	37
Ships from 301 to 1,000 tons	43	—	43	43
Ships from 1,001 to 3,000 tons	15	—	15	15
Ships from 3,001 to 10,000 tons	39	—	39	39
Ships over 10,000 tons	65	—	65	65
TOTAL	199	—	199	199

SOUTHAMPTON (EASTLEIGH) AIRPORT

This airport was formally designated a Customs Airport in March, 1962. The Borough Council had in 1961, agreed to act as responsible authority under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations. During the year, the services operating did not require the attendance of a medical officer or port health inspector.

DANGEROUS DRUGS

Four certificates were issued under the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1923.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1966 INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The enforcement of these regulations has been applied to ships arriving within 14 days from any port in Asia, Africa and the Americas (excluding Canada and the United States of America).

The names and addresses of all persons who arrive on such vessels and who cannot produce a valid certificate are notified to the medical officer of health of the district to which they state they are proceeding

During the year 1,225 persons arriving at Southampton were notified for the purpose of surveillance.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR LONG-STAY IMMIGRANTS

At the request of the Minister of Health in a circular letter dated 4th January, 1965, the medical inspectors of Aliens and Commonwealth Citizens have during the year, examined all long-stay immigrants, both Commonwealth and Aliens, arriving at the Port who have been referred to them by the Immigration Officer.

At the time of the medical examination the immigrants are given a medical 'hand out' card printed in several languages outlining the medical facilities made available to them on taking up residence in the United Kingdom. They are also asked to give their names and addresses in order that the Port Medical Officer can notify the circumstances of their arrival to the Medical Officer of Health of the local Health Authority of the districts to which the immigrants are proceeding. Dependants of immigrants are also notified in this manner.

During the year 2,929 immigrants and dependants were notified by this Authority to Medical Officers of Health for districts throughout the United Kingdom.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE PORT HEALTH STAFF DURING 1966 AND OTHER STATISTICS

Steamers (from foreign) visited	..	..	..	..	775
Motor vessels (from foreign) visited	..	..	..	..	1,536
Steamers (from coastwise) visited	..	..	..	..	104
Motor vessels (from coastwise) visited	..	..	..	..	378
					<hr/>
Total steam and motor vessels visited	..	..	..	..	2,793
					<hr/>
Number of British vessels visited	..	..	..	..	874
Number of British vessels re-visited	..	..	..	..	675
Number of Foreign vessels visited	..	..	..	..	1,919
Number of Foreign vessels re-visited	..	..	..	..	568
Total visits	..	..	..	..	2,793
Total re-visits	..	..	..	..	1,243
					<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	4,036
					<hr/>
Number of vessels found in satisfactory sanitary condition					2,604
Number of vessels found in defective sanitary condition					189
Number of passengers arriving (from foreign)	..	..	..	..	559,027
Number of crew arriving (from foreign)	..	..	..	..	372,784
Number of passengers arriving (from coastwise)	..	..	..	..	452
Number of crew arriving (from coastwise)	..	..	..	..	11,779
					<hr/>
Total passengers and crew arriving	..	..	..	..	944,042
					<hr/>
Number of passengers landed from 1,323 vessels in Southampton Docks	..	..	..	..	401,377
Number of passengers landed from 3 tenders in South- ampton Water	..	..	..	..	321
Number of passengers landed from 61 tenders in Cowes Roads	..	..	..	..	3,600
Number of rats captured and destroyed about Docks	..	..	..	..	Poison baits used
Number of rats captured and destroyed on vessels	..	..	..	..	3
Number of rats examined bacteriologically	..	..	..	..	2

FOOD INSPECTION IN THE PORT
THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
(and Regulations made thereunder)

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS,
1937 and 1948

Examination of imported foods covered by the above Act and Regulations has been facilitated by assistance from officers of H.M. Customs and Excise, British Transport Docks Board, the shipowners, shipping and forwarding agencies, and the various importing interests in the port.

The amount of foodstuffs landed in the port during 1966 was 618,964 tons.

The following items were the principal imports together with tonnage:

Fruit and Vegetables (including canned)	..	..	375,190 tons
Dairy Products	..	..	14,039 „
Molasses and Sugar	..	..	158 „
Cereals (including flour)	..	..	171,409 „
Fish (including canned)	..	..	5,779 „
Other Foods including Meat and Meat Products	..		52,389 „
			<hr/>
		TOTAL	.. 618,964 tons
			<hr/>

The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937–1948

Notices served during 1966 in accordance with these regulations were as follows:

No. of Condemnation Notes issued (food destroyed)	
(Regulation 6)	133
No. of Condemnation Notes issued (non-edible purposes)	
(Regulation 6)	3
No. of formal Notices to examine food (Regulation 7(3))	15
No. of Notices requiring special procedure to examine food (Regulation 8(2))	1
No. of Form 'A' Notices served (Consent to disposal of unsound food) (Regulation 9)	26
No. of Exportation Notices served (Regulation 11(4))	1
No. of Notices served permitting removal of any articles of food (Regulation 13(1))	1

QUANTITIES OF MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS LANDED

Description	Countries of origin and number of packages												
	Australia	Bechuanaland (from 1.10.66)	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany	Hungary	Netherlands	New Zealand	Rhodesia	South Africa	South West Africa
Swaziland													
Switzerland													
United States of America													
Beef													
Chilled quarters						1,165						12,450	
Frozen quarters		38,204										9,268	
Offal ..		26,964								759		905	
Cuts ..		203,269										169,039	7,872
Mutton												35,600	23,537
Mutton carcasses													
Lamb carcasses										673			
Offal ..	190									422,404			
Boneless ..	2,426									3,756			
Cuts ..	100									464			
Pork													
Sides ..													
Offal ..				1,180						93		25,245	
Cuts ..												8,758	
Bacon ..												11,218	
Veal ..												20,201	
Meat Products ..	1,556				150	43,269	20	75	17,276			4	
Bulk Lard			455									85,184	
(Nos. of Road Tankers) ..						10						370	
													18

SAMPLING OF IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS

The following list shows samples of food taken and submitted to the City Analyst and Public Health Laboratory for examination during 1966, as provided by Regulations made under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and by the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

No.	Nature of Sample	Country of origin	Result of analysis and action taken
1	Apples	U.S.A.	Sample satisfactory
2	Apples	"	" "
3	Apples	"	" "
4	Pork Luncheon Meat	Netherlands	" "
5	Pork Luncheon	"	" "
6	Pork Sausages	S. Africa	" "
7	Pork Sausages	"	" "
8	Braised Steak	"	" "
9	Apples	France	" "
10	Braised Steak	S. Africa	" "
11	Butter Milk Powder	New Zealand	" "
12	Skim Milk Powder	" "	" "
13	Skim Milk Powder	" "	" "
14	Canelloni	France	" "
15	Canelloni	"	" "
16	Frozen Cut Beans	S. Africa	" "
17	Pork Luncheon Meat	New Zealand	" "
18	Pork Luncheon Meat	" "	{ Samples satisfactory in content, but the labelling was deemed by the City Analyst to be misleading. Letter to Importer.
19	Pork Luncheon Meat	" "	
20	Meat Sauce	France	Sample satisfactory
21	Meat Sauce	"	" "
22	Vegetable Sauce	"	" "
23	Egg Noodles	"	" "
24	Egg Noodles	"	" "
25	Ravioli	"	" "
26	Lard	Netherlands	" "
27	Lard	"	" "
28	Pork Luncheon Meat	"	" "
29	Pork Luncheon Meat	"	" "
30	Corned Beef	S. Africa	" "
31	Corned Beef	"	" "
32	Pork Luncheon Meat	Netherlands	{ Samples satisfactory in content, but the labelling was deemed by the City Analyst to be misleading. Letter to Importer.
33	Pork Luncheon Meat	"	
34	Peanut Butter	S. Africa	Sample satisfactory
35	Peanut Butter	"	" "
36	Spray Dried Whole Egg	"	" "
37	Spray Dried Whole Egg	"	" "

No.	Nature of Sample	Country of origin	Result of analysis and action taken
38	Sultanas	S. Africa	Not satisfactory. Further formal samples obtained (see samples No. 55-58).
39	Pears	"	Sample satisfactory
40	Apricot Chutney	"	" "
41	Peaches	"	" "
42	Apricot Pulp	"	" "
43	Raisins	"	" "
44	Rice	Germany	" "
45	Rice	"	" "
46	Tomatoes	S. Africa	" "
47	Tomatoes	"	" "
48	Frozen Bovine Kidney	"	" "
49	Frozen Bovine Kidney	"	" "
50	Stewed Steak	"	" "
51	Minced Steak	"	" "
52	Minced Steak	"	" "
53	Beef Curry	"	" "
54	Beef Curry	"	" "
55	Sultanas	"	{ Further to informal sample No. 38. Samples satisfactory
56	Sultanas	"	
57	Sultanas	"	
58	Sultanas	"	
59	Dried Apricots	"	Sample satisfactory
60	Peaches	"	" "
61	Pears	"	" "
62	Pears	"	" "
63	Frozen Concentrated Tangerine Juice	U.S.A.	" "
64	Frozen Concentrated Orange / Grapefruit Juice	"	" "
65	Frozen Concentrate for Lemonade	"	" "
66	Frozen Concentrate for Limeade	"	" "
67	Frozen Concentrated Grape Juice	"	" "
68	Frozen Concentrated Grape Juice	"	" "
69	Frozen Concentrated Grapefruit Juice	"	" "
70	Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice	"	" "
71	Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice	"	" "
72	Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice	"	" "
73	Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice	"	" "

No.	Nature of sample	Country of origin	Result of analysis and action taken	
74	Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice	U.S.A.	Sample satisfactory	
75	Powdered Cooked Chicken	„	„	„
76	Powdered Cooked Chicken	„	„	„
77	Spray Dried Egg White Solids	„	„	„
78	Spray Dried Egg White Solids	„	„	„
79	Granular Hen Egg Albumen	„	„	„
80	Granular Hen Egg Albumen	„	„	„
81	Spray Dried Egg White Solids	„	„	„
82	Powdered Egg White Solids	„	„	„
83	'Devils Food' Cake Mix	„	„	„
84	'Devils Food' Cake Mix	„	„	„
85	Fudge Cake Mix	„	„	„
86	Lemon Velvet Cake Mix	„	„	„
87	Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice	S. Africa	„	„
88	Mandarin Oranges	Japan	„	„
89	Mandarin Oranges	„	„	„
90	Ox Tongue	Hungary	„	„
91	Ox Tongue	„	„	„
92	Liquid Lard	France	„	„
93	Repas Cous Cous (Meat and Vegetables)	„	„	„
94	Gnocchis a L'Italienne (With Meat)	„	„	„
95	Frozen Whole Hen Egg	S. Africa	„	„
96	Frozen Whole Hen Egg	„	„	„
97	Frozen Whole Hen Egg	„	„	„
98	Frozen Whole Hen Egg	„	„	„
99	Frozen Whole Hen Egg	„	„	„
100	Frozen Whole Hen Egg	„	„	„
101	Liquid Lard	France	„	„
102	Glaze Orange Slices	S. Africa	„	„
103	Pasta	Italy	„	„
104	Garlic Sausage	France	„	„
105	Garlic Sausage	„	„	„

FOOD CONDEMNED

The total amount of food condemned during 1966 was 33 tons, 17 cwts., 2 qrs., 11 lbs., 15 ozs.

Surrender was voluntary in every case.

Description	Weight condemned				
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Apples	—	10	3	26	—
Bananas	1	19	2	—	—
Broccoli	—	10	—	—	—
Butter	—	7	—	—	—
Cereals	—	1	2	2	—
Cheese	—	1	2	7	—
Egg Products	—	1	3	14	12
Fish, Cured	—	—	—	14	—
Fish, Frozen	—	—	1	22	—
Fruit, Canned	3	—	—	12	8
Fruit Juice and Pulp, Canned ..	—	5	—	11	10
Fruit, Dried	2	8	3	5	—
Grapefruit	—	1	—	8	—
Lard	—	—	—	23	—
Lemons	—	13	3	20	—
Meat, Canned	—	2	1	5	13
Meat, Cured	—	8	1	17	8
Meat, Frozen	—	6	3	26	8
Meat Products	—	—	—	24	—
Offal, Frozen	—	5	1	3	—
Onions	—	5	2	—	—
Oranges	1	6	—	9	—
Parsley	—	—	1	12	—
Pineapples	—	—	1	20	—
Plantains	6	12	—	16	—
Pumpkins	2	11	—	—	—
Tomatoes	—	13	2	8	—
Vegetables, Canned	—	—	2	18	4
Vegetables, Frozen	—	—	1	22	—
Yams	11	2	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	33	17	2	11	15

METHOD OF DISPOSAL

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Destroyed by burning or Controlled tipping	33	14	3	25	15
For Non-edible purposes ..	—	2	2	14	—
TOTAL ..	33	17	2	11	15

Offal

Offal has been subjected to examination at the time of landing or after being removed to Cold Storage premises.

Caseous Lymphadenitis

As in previous years, special examination of mutton and lamb carcasses (42 lbs. in weight and over) has been carried out.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1937-1948

Official Certificates

During 1966, a consignment of meat products consisting of 20 Cartons Gnocchis a L'Italienne and 10 Cartons Repas Cous Cous was landed without Official Certificates.

Notices were served in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 11(4).

The entry of the consignment was not allowed, and the consignment was subsequently exported.

CANNED GOODS

The total amount of canned foods landed during the year was 1,652,531 packages.

The special examination of these goods is arranged when necessary to coincide with the examination made by officers of H.M. Customs and Excise, as many consignments are of a dutiable nature. This method facilitates the working of the Customs and Public Health Regulations.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES OPERATED UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Care of Mothers and Young Children

The following is a summary of attendances at gynaecological, ante-natal and post-natal clinics:

				<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Gynaecological—							
Central Health Clinic	..			308	954	1,262	
Sydney House	..	..		11	11	22	
						—————	1,284
Ante-natal—							
Central Health Clinic	..			2,164	12,471	14,635	
Sydney House	..	..		757	4,696	5,453	
						—————	20,088
Post-natal—							
Central Health Clinic	..			1,247	16	1,263	
Sydney House	..	..		493	9	502	
						—————	1,765

ATTENDANCES AT WELFARE CENTRES

				<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
Central Health Clinic	..	..	..	3,761	4,126	7,887
Sydney House	..	..	..	3,179	3,489	6,668
Oatlands House	..	..	..	4,793	4,965	9,758
Swaythling	..	..	..	4,999	5,092	10,091
Bitterne Park	..	..	..	2,513	2,614	5,127
Surrey House	..	..	..	4,050	4,321	8,371
Hazeleigh Avenue	..	..	..	3,099	3,441	6,540
Thornhill	..	..	..	3,312	3,578	6,890
Millbrook	..	..	..	4,426	5,014	9,440
Harefield	..	..	..	2,443	2,760	5,203
Townhill Park	..	..	..	2,576	2,706	5,282
Chantry Hall	..	..	..	1,409	1,449	2,858
				<hr/> 40,560 <hr/>	<hr/> 43,555 <hr/>	<hr/> 84,115 <hr/>

						<i>Consultations with doctor</i>
Central Health Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	1,768
Sydney House	..	..	..	..	..	719
Oatlands House	..	..	..	..	..	878
Swaythling	..	..	..	..	..	713
Bitterne Park	..	..	..	..	..	601
Surrey House	..	..	..	..	..	1,173
Hazeleigh Avenue	..	..	..	..	..	779
Thornhill	..	..	..	..	..	603
Millbrook	..	..	..	..	..	942
Harefield	..	..	..	..	..	719
Townhill Park	..	..	..	..	..	570
Chantry Hall	..	..	..	..	..	309
						<hr/> 9,774 <hr/>

Weight at birth	Premature live births													Premature stillbirths			
	Born in hospital				Born at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day								
	Nursed, entirely at home or in a nursing home				Died					Died							
	Total births				Within 24 hours of birth				In 1 and under 7 days				In 7 and under 28 days				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		(14)		
1 2lb. 3oz. or less	15	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—			
2 Over 2lb. 3oz. up to and including 3lb. 4oz.	17	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1			
3 Over 3lb. 4oz. up to and including 4lb. 6oz.	48	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	8	1			
4 Over 4lb. 6oz. up to and including 4lb. 15oz.	44	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—			
5 Over 4lb. 15oz. up to and including 5lb. 8oz.	71	—	2	1	19	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1			
6 TOTAL	195	15	16	2	20	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	27	3			

Infectious Diseases

	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Pemphigus Neonatorum		Puerperal Pyrexia	
	Domi-ciliary confine-ments	Institu-tional confine-ments	Domi-ciliary confine-ments	Institu-tional confine-ments	Domi-ciliary confine-ments	Institu-tional confine-ments
Number of cases notified during the year	—	—	—	—	2	120
Number of cases visited by officers of the Authority..	—	—	—	—	2	—
Number of cases for whom home nursing was pro-vided by the Authority ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases removed to hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—

Supply of Dried Milks, etc.

At the commencement of the year, there were throughout the town, seventeen centres for the distribution of the national welfare foods. This number included five voluntary centres in shops. During the course of the year two shops ceased distributing.

The following table provides a comparison between the total issues of national welfare foods for the years 1965 and 1966:

	1965	1966
National Dried Milk ..	38,146 tins	33,208 tins
Cod Liver Oil	2,594 bottles	2,388 bottles
Vitamin A and D Tablets ..	4,050 packets	4,222 packets
Orange Juice	29,944 bottles	32,326 bottles

In addition to these national welfare foods, other dried milks, cod liver oil and malt, and various nutrient preparations are available at all the welfare centres at cost price plus ten per cent.

Congenital Malformations

Provision is made for the notification of congenital malformations apparent at birth on the Notification of Birth Card.

During the year 64 notifications were received, the sources of these being:

Domiciliary Cases	23
Hospital Cases	39
Private nursing home cases	2

The most common malformations notified were:

Spina bifida	14 cases
Talipes	14 „
Anencephalus	6 „
Hydrocephalus	6 „
Hypospadias	6 „

Immunisation and Vaccination

Facilities are available at all the Authority's clinics for immunisation and vaccination of children whose parents prefer to bring their children to the clinic. Treatment is provided free of charge.

As per the Ministry of Health's instructions, records are only required in respect of children who have not yet reached their sixteenth birthday.

The usual propaganda continued with birthday cards with leaflets being sent to all children attaining their first birthday pointing out to the parents the dangers of diphtheria, poliomyelitis, whooping cough, tetanus and smallpox. The medical officers and health visitors also urged parents to accept treatment.

Diphtheria Immunisation

The rate of primary immunisation remained on a par with the previous year—3,274 children as compared with 3,250 in 1965. Reinforcing courses increased by 5½%—2,853 compared with 2,702 in 1965.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Triple antigen is generally used but the single antigen is available if necessary. In 1966, 3,087 children received treatment.

Tetanus Immunisation

There were 3,665 children immunised against tetanus and of this number 397 received the single type of vaccine.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Quadruple vaccination is still not approved by the Ministry of Health. In 1966, 3,750 children were vaccinated against poliomyelitis, this being approximately 8 per cent increase as compared with previous year.

Smallpox Vaccination

It is gratifying to see that there is a substantial increase in the number of children vaccinated—2,453 as compared with 1,799 in 1965. The vaccinal state, however, is still far from satisfactory, but it is hoped that with the computerisation of the immunisation and vaccination procedures in 1967 to bring this well over the 90 per cent mark.

The following table shows successful vaccinations and revaccinations during 1966:

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2-4	5-15	Total
Number vaccinated	44	1,239	980	190	2,453
Number re-vaccinated	—	40	34	208	282

Measles Vaccination

The Medical Research Council agreed to continue to supply measles vaccine, and vaccination is offered to children between 10 months and 2 years of age. A total of 1,185 children were vaccinated during 1966.

Yellow Fever Vaccination

An internationally approved clinic is held at the Central Health Clinic and during 1966 a total of 1,355 persons were vaccinated against yellow fever.

DENTAL CLINIC

MR. A. EDWARDS, PRINCIPAL DENTAL OFFICER

The treatment of expectant and nursing mothers still continues on request, the number remaining small. There is now no real difficulty in their obtaining treatment through the National Health Service in this City; it should in fact be a cause of surprise that grossly neglected mouths are still encountered.

A higher proportion of pre-school children has again been seen this year, indeed this remains our most important treatment function. The position cannot be considered satisfactory however; it is still the exception rather than the rule for pre-school children to be receiving the advice and treatment they require. Too few three year olds are being examined as a routine by dental practitioners.

The comments on diet and dental health made in the School Health Services section of this report apply equally strongly to the pre-school child. Habituation to sweet and sugary foods seems largely to be brought about during infancy and early childhood. Consumption of sugar and confectionery rises continually to record heights and with it the incidence of dental caries. Refined carbohydrates have never been considered an essential dietary requirement, they are, however, a prime cause of dental disease. Even vitamin supplements are administered in dentally destructive sweetened syrups. In this connection it is interesting to note that whereas commercially prepared dried milks for infant feeding contain added vitamin C, this is not added to the National Welfare dried milk. Surely where vitamin supplements to the diet are considered advisable it is not necessary for them to be administered in sugar and syrup.

The average child entering school will presumably continue to have over five teeth affected by dental disease unless greater effort be made toward prevention. Whereas the public may be prepared to accept this position, it should be realised that the facilities for adequate treatment of all these children do not exist and are unlikely to do so in the foreseeable future unless withdrawn from other sections of the community to provide an adequate priority service.

HEALTH VISITING

MISS W. M. MELHUIISH, SUPERINTENDENT HEALTH VISITOR

The establishment at the end of December 1966 was 49.

The actual staffing position was:

- 1 Superintendent Health Visitor,
- 1 Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor,
- 1 Senior Health Visitor,
- 32 Full-time Health Visitors,
- 1 Full-time Tuberculosis Visitor,
- 4 Part-time Health Visitors (equivalent to 2 full-time).

The following are details of cases visited by health visitors during the year:

Children born in 1966	..	..	..	..	..	3,939
Children born in 1965	..	..	..	..	..	3,742
Children born in 1961-64	..	..	..	..	..	8,061
Persons aged 65 or over	..	..	..	..	..	402
Mentally disordered persons	..	..	..	..	..	148
Persons excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	..	..	..	..	..	161
Number of tuberculous households visited	..	..	..	..	..	19
Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	..	..	..	..	..	191
Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitors	..	..	..	..	..	318

Students

Eleven students were sponsored by the City. Nine were trained in the Department of Sociology and Social Administration of Southampton University. Six of these students received their practical work training in the City, and the other three, in the County of Hampshire.

The other two students were sent to training schools in Cardiff and Brighton.

The number of other students who spent time in the department to learn something of the work of the health visitor and the trained nurse in the clinic situation, increased during the year. They included:

Students from the Department of Social Studies at the University,
Student nurses from Southampton General Hospital, the Maternity Unit and the Premature Baby Unit,

Student nurses from the College of Technology.

All these students accompanied a health visitor on her home visiting, which gave them an opportunity of learning something of

the home environment of children living in over-crowded or unsatisfactory conditions. They also attended a Child Welfare and a School Clinic, and were given a talk by the centre Superintendent on public health work in health centres.

Special Surveys

The health visitors took part in the following surveys:

NATIONAL	SPONSORED BY
Measles Vaccine Trial	The Medical Research Council.
National Child Development Survey	The Institute of Child Health, University of London.
Childhood Cancers	Department of Social Medicine, University of Oxford.
National Survey of Health and Development	Medical Research Council Unit, London School of Economics.

LOCAL

The needs of the expectant and unmarried mother, covering January to December, 1966.

The deaths of children under one year.

The survey into the needs of the expectant and unmarried mother was undertaken so that a factual picture of the position could be obtained. A certain amount of support was known to be given to this group in the community, both by voluntary and statutory bodies, but this was felt not to be adequate in all cases.

Although this survey took a considerable amount of time, it was well worthwhile. A report by the Medical Officer of Health will be published in 1967.

Unmarried Mothers Survey, 1966

Total number of Southampton births notified as illegitimate	474
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MOTHERS NOT INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY

1. Mothers non-resident in the City, made up as follows:	
(a) Number who received some ante-natal care in the City	52
(b) Number of emergency admissions who did not receive any ante-natal care in the City	16
	— 68
2. Mothers non resident in the City who were admitted to Nazareth House	66
3. Mothers non-resident in the City who were admitted to Southampton refuge (both groups '2' and '3' had some ante-natal care)	25
	—
TOTAL	159

Total number of mothers covered by the survey ..	310
Number who had twin births	4
Number not accounted for	1

The second survey took the form of a questionnaire into the home conditions and general care of a baby prior to his death. It was undertaken to see if there was a predisposing cause which could have been prevented.

Total number of deaths under one year was	83
The number who died in hospital before discharge was..	59
Questionnaires were completed in respect of the remain- ing	24

Although no obvious conclusions could be drawn from the analysis of these questionnaires, it was felt valuable to continue the survey for at least another year.

The health visitors were very happy to undertake this survey, as efforts to reduce the infant mortality rate and to promote the optimum health of every child, are two of their most important functions.

Co-operation with General Practitioners

Liaison with the general practitioners by telephone and by visits to their surgeries, showed a slight increase during the year. Two further general practitioners asked for this service, bringing the total to 27. The following table gives details of the cases referred under this heading:

Type of Case	Referred at a surgery		Referred by telephone	
	General Practitioner	Health Visitor	General Practitioner	Health Visitor
Maternity	11	29	2	5
Child Welfare	46	84	16	48
Geriatric	47	30	16	10
Mental Health	8	11	3	7
Family health and mental problems ..	10	15	3	7
Unmarried mothers	2	2	—	2
Disabled persons	5	—	—	—
People requiring domestic help	4	3	1	1
Chronic sick	8	2	1	1
Problem families	11	12	4	6
Housing problems	5	3	3	4
School Health	3	4	—	1
Illness	3	4	—	1
Preventive health advice	5	3	1	4
TOTAL ..	168	192	50	97

Liaison with Hospitals

Weekly visits were paid to the Children's Hospital, and to the Maternity Unit and Premature Baby Unit of the Southampton General Hospital. At the Maternity Unit, the superintendent and sisters of wards are seen, to obtain information on any medical problem relating to mother and baby and any social problem causing the mother anxiety. Wards are then visited and the mothers seen where convenient.

At the Children's Hospital, the health visitor accompanies the paediatrician on his ward round and spends a second session in his out-patient's clinic. This is very valuable as it helps to keep the health visitor up-to-date with modern treatment of diseases and also to give the paediatrician information on the children's home environment. The importance of good liaison between the health visiting service and the hospitals cannot be over-emphasised. This helps to ensure that patients receive adequate after-care.

Liaison with the Southampton University

A request by the medical officer in charge of the student health service for the services of a health visitor, was received early in the year.

After a meeting with the medical officer, the wardens of the halls of residence, and the accommodation officer, it was decided that a two-hour session every two weeks would be adequate until the service built up.

The students were given information regarding this by their tutors, so that they could make direct contact with the health visitor if they so wished, and not through the medical officer.

The number of cases referred was low at first. The problems mainly related to married students with young children who required day-minding placement, and advice on general care of the child. A few personal problems were also dealt with.

This is an interesting experiment and it is expected that the demand will increase as the health visitor becomes more widely known.

Health Education

Work in this field increased during the year. A number of talks to outside groups, on a variety of subjects, were given by health visitors. Requests were received from the Red Cross and those arranging the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Schemes, for health visitors to give lectures on child-care and other allied subjects. These were always given during the evening and in every case the request was met.

Mothers' Club

Two new clubs were opened during the year. As these were held in clinics on new homing estates, they proved to be very popular. An

evening social gathering of members of all clubs, was held in the Central Clinic in December. A hundred and twenty were present when a film of a club outing to Bristol Zoo, a dress show, and a variety of light refreshments, helped to make the evening a success. This has stimulated the club committees to make plans for further joint effort.

Day Nursery

The City had one day nursery with twenty places for children between the ages of two–five years. The need for nursery care of children below this age-group, gave rise to considerable anxiety for health visitors. Many of these young children are daily minded. Registration is not required where one or two children only are cared for, so the conditions were sometimes far from ideal. Children in many cases had little opportunity for play; health and safety hazards were all too prevalent, especially in immigrant households.

There was no change made in the priorities for admission. These were:

1. Unsupported mother,
2. Ill health of parent,
3. Child behaviour problem,
4. Financial difficulties,

though it was rarely possible to admit from other than group 1.

The waiting list at the beginning of the year was 40, 10 of which were children of unsupported mothers. At the end of the year, there were 58 children, 16 in priority group 1. This does not give a true picture of the position, as the nursery can only meet the needs of mothers on the Central and Western side of the City.

The total attendances for the year were 4,819, compared with 4,633 for 1965.

Morning Play Groups

At the beginning of the year there were 13 persons and 12 premises registered under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948. During the year, a further one person and 4 premises were registered, whilst 3 persons and 1 premises ceased to operate. Thus, at the end of the year there were 11 persons and 15 premises on the register offering a total of 425 places.

These play-groups meet an important need, especially for children who live in high blocks. The number organised by churches were mainly limited because of difficulties in finding suitable halls near the high blocks and also the problem of finding trained personnel to organize the play-groups, and a sufficient number of voluntary helpers.

MIDWIFERY

MISS B. KNOX, SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES

The establishment of one Supervisor of Midwives and twenty-seven midwives was maintained during the year with no change of personnel.

The night rota system of nine nights on call and five nights off every fourteen days, and off duty planned for twelve months ahead, continues to work extremely well.

All midwives are provided with full equipment including delivery bag, sphygmomanometer, oxygen sparklet, Trilene analgesia apparatus and the Blease Resuscitator for the new born, and there was an increase in the amount of disposable equipment supplied.

The service for disposal of placenta and soiled dressings continues to work satisfactorily.

Statutory Refresher Courses

Six midwives attended the Refresher Courses arranged by the Royal College of Midwives at Cheltenham and Hastings, and two midwives attended the experimental course in Southampton, arranged by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board.

Training School

The Local Authority in conjunction with the Comprehensive Training School at the Maternity Unit, Southampton, is responsible for the district training of pupil midwives. In view of the changing pattern of the maternity services and the broadening of the field of social midwifery, the pupils have been introduced to the Family Planning Service, Child Care Department, Home for Unmarried Mothers, and the assessment of patients for planned early discharge. There are sixteen teaching midwives and during the year thirty-six pupils were trained. Thirty-five were successful in passing the Central Midwives Board Examination first time, and one passed the second time.

Preparation for Childbirth

In November, Mrs. Eileen Montgomery, Physiotherapist, was invited to hold a two-day seminar to instruct midwives and health visitors. Fifteen midwives and fifteen health visitors attended and found the course extremely useful.

Classes for the Preparation of Childbirth for mothers having their first baby at home were started in January and 140 mothers have attended.

Ante-natal Care and Liaison with General Practitioners

All expectant mothers desiring home confinement, book their family doctor and midwives. The midwives hold their ante-natal clinics at each of the health centres. In three instances, where groups of doctors have a central ante-natal session, midwives do attend at the surgery. At Thornhill Clinic and Surrey House, two doctors attend the Local Authority's ante-natal clinics with the midwife of the area—this experiment started in September 1966 and has proved to be very successful.

Assessment of Social Conditions and Planned Early Discharge

In January all patients who applied for a bed in the Maternity Unit, were visited early in pregnancy by the midwives to assess the social conditions. This assessment includes the suitability of the house for early discharge or home delivery, and whether there is adequate help for the care of the mother and baby.

There were 2,225 requests for a hospital bed.

ANALYSIS OF REQUESTS

Booked for 48 hour discharge on medical grounds	..	552
Booked for full-stay on social grounds	.. ..	742
Booked for full-stay on medical/social grounds	..	702
Referred for home delivery	.. ..	90
Miscarried	.. ..	13
Delivered before report done	.. ..	14
Moved from Southampton	.. ..	10
Booked private nursing home	.. ..	6
Died before delivery	.. ..	1
Not yet assessed	.. ..	95
		<hr/>
		2,225
		<hr/>

Assessments were made for all patients requesting a home delivery:

ANALYSIS OF REQUESTS

Booked for home delivery	.. ..	1,475
Booked for full-stay in hospital on social grounds	..	20
Miscarried	.. ..	5
Moved from Southampton	.. ..	6
Booked for nursing home	.. ..	1
Booked for 48 hour discharge on medical grounds	..	7
		<hr/>
		1,512
		<hr/>

Post-natal Care

In addition to the care of all cases booked for home confinement, the district midwife is responsible for the care of all patients discharged from the Maternity Unit and the Post-natal Unit at the Chest Hospital before the tenth day.

Maternity cases	Midwifery cases	Miscarriages	Patients discharged from hospital 48 hrs. following delivery	Patients discharged from hospital 4th-10th day
214	1,056	0	364	1,563

TABLE 1. Analysis of cases attended by the domiciliary midwives.

Number of patients removed to hospital (137 were admitted direct to hospital, 75 were transferred during the ante-natal period).	..	..	202
Number of Flying Squad calls	..	..	28
Number of forcep deliveries	..	..	7

During the year, 95 notifications of intention to practise in the City of Southampton, were received, and included all midwives employed by the Hospital Management Committee, Local Authority and Private Nursing Homes.

Notifications received by the Local Supervisory Authority and visits made during the year, are as follows:

Notifications

Intention to Practise	..	..	..	..	95
Sending for medical aid	..	..	..	..	26
Stillbirths	..	..	..	..	4
Neo-natal deaths	..	..	..	..	0
Contact with infectious diseases	..	..	..	..	2
Pemphigus neonatorum	..	..	..	..	0
Puerperal pyrexia (district)	..	..	..	..	2
Puerperal pyrexia (hospital)	..	..	..	..	149
Ophthalmia neonatorum	..	..	..	..	0
Laying out of dead bodies (infant)	..	..	..	..	0

Visits by Supervisor of Midwives

Routine inspection of midwives	..	..	..	53
Routine inspection of nursing homes	..	..	..	9
Special visits of enquiry	..	..	..	2

The following table is an analysis of requests for medical aid by the domiciliary midwives:

Ante-natal

						Mother	Infant
Miscarriages .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	0	
Ante-partum Haemorrhage .. .. .			..	..	..	2	
Unsatisfactory general condition .. .. .			..	..	..	0	
Presentation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	0	
Varicose Veins .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	0	
Vaginal discharge .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	0	
Toxaemia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	

Labour

						Mother	Infant
Premature labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Ruptured perineum .. .. .		..	..	..	..	0	
Retained placenta .. .. .		..	..	..	..	2	
Prolonged labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Malpresentation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Foetal distress .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Post-partum haemorrhage .. .. .		..	..	..	..	1	

Puerperium

						Mother	Infant
Rise in temperature .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	0
Eyes of baby .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Premature baby .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	0	2
Poor condition of baby .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	0	2
Post-partum eclampsia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
Thromb-phlebitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
Infected perineum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	0

	Domiciliary Cases			Institution Cases
	Doctor not Booked	Doctor Booked	Total	
Midwives employed by Local Authority	4	1,266	1,270	—
Midwives employed by Hospital Management	—	—	—	2,302
Midwives in Private Practice including nursing homes	—	—	—	253
TOTAL ..	4	1,266	1,270	2,555

TABLE 2. Analysis of cases attended by midwives in the area of the Local Supervisory Authority, 1966.

Maternity Homes

There are two private maternity homes providing eleven beds and one home for unmarried mothers providing twenty-five beds. A third private maternity home was registered for four beds in February, 1966, and closed down in May, 1966.

Periodic inspections have been made and general conditions have been found to be satisfactory:

				No. of Homes	No. of beds
Homes registered at end of year	..	..		3	36
Homes registered during year	..	..	..	1	4
Registration withdrawn	..	..	..	1	0
TOTAL				3	36

HOME HELP SERVICE

MRS. D. TAYLOR, HOME HELP ORGANISER

On the 1st September, 1966, Mrs. D. Taylor was appointed Home Help Organiser. This is a new appointment and the Service is now administered by a Home Help Organiser and two Supervisors. The City is divided into three divisions. The area east of the river is controlled from an office at Sydney House Clinic by the Supervisor in charge. The area from Hill Lane west is controlled by the Supervisor at Oatlands House Clinic. The Home Help Organiser is responsible for the central area of the City and for the work of the two area Supervisors.

Helpers are available for cases of maternity, sickness, post-hospital, old age, infirmity, or any emergency in the household due to illness of the housewife. Each new case is visited by the Organiser or the Supervisor and the requirements carefully assessed according to the degree of sickness or infirmity, the size of the home and the dependant members of the family.

Liaison between the Home Help Service and the General Practitioners, Hospitals, Health Visitors and Nurses has considerably improved. The Service is rapidly growing and fortunately there has been no lack of Helpers.

The Home Helps are experienced women, carefully chosen for their suitability for the work. They run the home carefully, take over any or all the household duties normally done by the housewife, clean, cook, care for all the children, do the essential washing and ironing.

Below are the statistics for the whole of the City from the 1st January, 1966, to 31st December, 1966.

One thousand, two hundred and sixty-six cases received help during the year:

Aged and Infirm	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,088
Chronic Sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Maternity	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Number of Helpers on the Register on the 1st January	..						130
Number of Helpers on the Register on the 31st December							161

HOME NURSING

MISS M. C. FARE, SUPERINTENDENT HOME NURSING SERVICE

A wide variety of work was undertaken by this service during 1966 covering all age groups, 96,329 visits being paid.

The present staff consists of a superintendent, a deputy superintendent, and 28 full-time and 5 part-time district nursing sisters. In addition one part-time state enrolled nurse is employed for duty mainly with the elderly. Twenty-nine members of the staff are Queen's District Nurses, six having taken and successfully passed their examination during the year.

General practitioners requiring the services of a district nurse apply to the Superintendent direct. The hospital ward sisters and almoners also approach the Superintendent in connection with patients discharged from hospital and requiring the services of a district nurse.

A Night Attendant Service is under the direction of the Superintendent and is for the giving of simple night care to aged or sick persons. They attend from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. The service is provided to relieve relatives, or if a patient is living alone until such time to their admission to hospital. Patients are assessed according to their means. The use made of this service has been somewhat disappointing in consequence of which there have been some resignations as the night attendants would have preferred more use made of their services. At the same time it has certainly filled a need.

A day and night nursing service for the care of patients suffering from cancer is also much used. Trained and qualified nurses, also sitters-in, are employed for this purpose, and this is an entirely free service to the patient—salaries being paid by the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation. In addition help in kind can be given to necessitous patients under this scheme from a block grant paid to the County Borough. In this way a purchase can be made with minimum delay. Many of the relatives receiving this help subscribe voluntarily to the Foundation.

The following table gives the classification of visits paid:

	<i>Visits</i>
Medical	75,514
Surgical	15,921
Gynaecological	1,530
Tuberculosis	2,045
Infectious	4
Complications of midwifery	224

Breast abscess	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Broncho pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	639
Lobar pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	292
TOTAL							96,329

Registration of Nursing Homes

Periodic inspections were made of all the registered nursing homes, and the general conditions were found to be satisfactory.

The following are details of nursing home registrations:

	<i>Number of Homes</i>	<i>No. of beds provided for:</i>			<i>Total</i>
		<i>Maternity Cases</i>	<i>Other Cases</i>		
(1) Homes first registered during the year	—	—	—		—
Registrations withdrawn during the year	—	—	—		—
Homes registered at end of year	.. 10	35	95		130
(2) Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration			..		—
Number of appeals against such orders	..	..	..	..	—
Number of cases in which such orders have been:					
(a) Confirmed on appeal	..	..	..	..	—
(b) Disallowed	..	..	..	..	—
(3) Number of applications for exemption from registration	..		..		—
Number of cases for exemption:					
(a) Granted	..	..	..	..	—
(b) Withdrawn	..	..	..	..	—
(c) Refused	..	..	..	..	—
(4) Number of inspections by Supervisor of Midwives			..	..	7
Number of inspections by Superintendent Health Visitor			..	..	9

MENTAL HEALTH

DR. W. P. CARGILL, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, submits
the following report:

All powers and duties of the Authority as local health authority under the National Health Service Acts, 1946 and 1949, are delegated to the Public Health Committee, which set up a Mental Welfare Sub-Committee to which mental health matters are first referred for consideration. The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the medical direction of the service and is assisted by his deputy. Eight Assistant Medical Officers assist part-time as required.

Six mental welfare officers are employed, two of whom are engaged chiefly in home visiting of the mentally subnormal. The remaining four officers have been increasingly concerned with after care in the community. The clerical staff was unaltered, one clerk and one shorthand-typist.

Southampton mental welfare officers have continued to work at the Mental Health Centre adjoining the Royal South Hants Hospital, each of the four officers dealing with the mentally ill being attached to a clinical team from Knowle Hospital, and they also attend clinical conferences each week at the hospital. Subnormal patients have been seen by appointment at this Centre by psychiatrists from Coldeast and Tatchbury Mount Hospitals.

Residential Accommodation

During the year, 10 men were admitted to, and 8 men discharged from the hostel at Cranbury Terrace. Those admitted, came from their own home (1), hospital (2), lodgings (6), and Children's Department (1). The highest number in residence during the year was 15.

There were 2 admissions and no discharges at the women's hostel at Chatsworth Road during the year. Those admitted came from their own homes, and this hostel which has 10 places remained full throughout the year.

About half the men resident at Cranbury Terrace hostel were regularly employed, but no residents at the women's hostel were in employment. Two women attend full time at the Training Centre and the remainder for one half day a week.

Training Centre

The new Centre at Freemantle Common provides places for 120 subnormal or severely subnormal persons of all ages.

One new classroom was opened on the 1st November, 1966, in the Sydney House Clinic premises bringing the total of places available to 135.

Transport to the Centre is provided by two special buses and several physically handicapped children are taken to and from the Centre daily by the Hospital Car Service and the Ambulance Sitting Car. Sixteen persons make their own way to and from the Centre. The Centre is staffed on the basis of one assistant supervisor for each 15 attending. Meals are prepared on the premises by a cook, assistant cook and two part-time helpers.

There was a waiting list of 12 to 15 persons for admission to the Centre throughout the year.

The Handicraft Instructor, Mr. A. Day, was seconded to a one year Diploma Course for staffs of Training Centres for mentally subnormal adults.

The department continued to co-operate with Dr. A. Kushlick in the Sub-normality survey carried out by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board.

Social Club

The British Red Cross Society continued to hold their club on one afternoon each week for patients from Knowle Hospital.

Admissions to Hospital

Arrangements were made during the year for admission of the following patients. All the following admissions were arranged by the Mental Welfare Officers.

	Emergency Admission	Admission for Treatment	Informal Admission
Mental Illness.. .. .	254	27	259
Psychopathic Disorder ..	—	—	—
Subnormal	—	—	—
Severely Subnormal	1	2	2

Included in the above are a number of patients who arrived in the port from overseas. Where no relative was available to take over the responsibility of caring for the patient, or where the patient was too ill for such disposal, admission to hospital was arranged.

Ascertainment

Ten severely subnormal patients came to notice for the first time during the year.

At the end of the year the waiting list for admission to hospital was as follows:

	Under 16 years		Over 16 years	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
A. (i) Urgent	2	3	2	—
(ii) Less Urgent	—	—	—	—
B. Future Hospital Patients	1	—	—	1
C. Patients in need of some hospital treatment	—	—	—	—

Persons in Employment

Of the 171 males and 210 females under friendly supervision by the local health authority as subnormal persons at 31st December, 1966, 48 males and 23 females are in employment as follows:

Labourers	15	Domestics	5
Road Sweepers	9	Laundry Workers	6
Laundry Worker	1	Cafe Workers	5
Parks	1	Factory Packer	1
Farm Workers	2	Remploy	4
Electricians Help	2	Electric Blanket Factory	1
Shop Porter	1	Bakery	1
Remploy	1		
Ship Steward	1		
Carpet Factory	1		
Cleaner	1		
Painter	1		
Blacksmith	1		
Railway Porter	1		
Printing Works	1		
Caretaker	1		
Upholsterers	2		
Handymen	2		
Spastics Workshop	2		
	—		—
	46		23
	—		—

	Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Total
	Under Age 16		16 and over		Under Age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1. Total number	—	—	53	88	37	41	81	81	381
2. Attending training centre	—	—	10	6	33	29	18	28	124
3. Awaiting entry to training centre	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	1	7
4. Receiving home training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Awaiting home training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Resident in L.A. home/hostel	—	—	8	4	—	—	7	6	25
7. Awaiting residence in L.A. Home/hostel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Resident at L.A. expense in other homes /hostels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9. Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private household	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	8
10. Attending day hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Receiving home visits and not included in lines 2-10: (a) suitable to attending a training centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	15
(b) others	—	—	35	78	—	8	47	33	201

Referred by	Mentally Ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) General Practitioners	1	—	249	321	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	577
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment ..	—	—	117	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	305
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment ..	—	—	87	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	198
(d) Local education authorities ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	10
(e) Police and courts ..	—	—	113	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176
(f) Other sources ..	1	—	143	136	—	—	—	—	2	2	15	8	1	—	1	—	309
(g) TOTAL ..	2	—	709	815	—	—	—	—	3	2	18	12	5	6	2	1	1,575

SOUTHAMPTON AMBULANCE SERVICE

MR. G. F. HOULDSWORTH, AMBULANCE SUPERVISOR
submits the following report

The Ambulance Service is operating very satisfactorily from the new headquarters at East Park Terrace.

The modern workshops continue to prove a valuable asset for the quick servicing and repair of vehicles, thus ensuring a high standard of reliability which is essential to the running of an efficient ambulance service.

This year saw an increase in the establishment of staff and vehicles, due to the demands on the ambulance service and the reduction of the working week from 42 hours to 40 hours.

The volume of traffic on the city's roads is increasing in particular at peak periods and to help overcome this problem building of a sub depot began at the latter end of the year in Lower Brownhills Road, Millbrook. This will operate during peak periods in addition to the Woolston sub depot in Hazeleigh Avenue on the east side of the River Itchen.

The demand on the Hospital Car Service increased during the year, 4,778 more patients being carried than the preceding year.

The training of personnel in the Ambulance and First Aid Section of the Civil Defence is now complete. A number of personnel have also received training in Light Rescue.

Southampton Ambulance Service

Ambulances		Sitting Cars	
Patients Carried	Mileage	Patients Carried	Mileage
1964 28,860	175,853	9,001	36,493
1965 28,651	166,215	19,304	64,263
1966 32,558	179,571	21,343	79,100

Total Patients Carried		Total Mileage	Total Emergency Calls
1964	37,861	212,345	3,143
1965	47,955	230,478	3,254
1966	53,901	258,671	3,435

Hospital Car Service

Patients Carried		Mileage
1964	53,609	212,936
1965	44,340	168,629
1966	48,818	171,106

SOCIAL WORK

FAMILY HEALTH SERVICE

DR. D. MORGAN, MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE

submits the following report

The domiciliary birth control section of the Family Health Service is provided by the Southampton City Council to serve those in the community to whom a further pregnancy would be detrimental to their physical or mental health and who are unable to avail themselves of the existing family planning services.

The staff consists of one part time doctor and two part time nurses.

The service has continued to expand in the past year with 348 patients on our register. Fourteen of these families are no longer visited because they have been either sterilised, are menopausal or have left the area. Of the remainder (334) 200 women have accepted the intra uterine device, 106 are on oral contraceptives and 20 are using mechanical forms of contraception. Eight women on our list are pregnant. Although these pregnancies are undesirable, many of these have occurred two to three years since their last baby so that there is some space between the expected baby and the last baby and this failure rate of 2.4% is less than the national average for the methods of contraception used.

The intra uterine device is an ideal method of birth control for the families we are trying to help in the Family Health Service as the device, once inserted, calls for no effort from the patient. The insertion of these devices, however, has called for co-operation from the Sister and staff of the Central Health Clinic and the Health Visitors who have helped greatly by providing transport and baby sitting so that the mothers can come to the clinic for the insertion of the device.

The past year has brought visiting doctors from our own country and abroad who have gone back to start a similar service to the one we have pioneered in Southampton. In other words, to try and bring 'freedom from the tyranny of civilised man's excessive fertility' (Dougal Baird) and some hope of love and attention for the children who already exist in the families we are trying to help.

FAMILY CASEWORK SERVICE

MISS D. M. GUYATT, SENIOR FAMILY CASE WORKER

The Family Casework Service aims, with the use of intensive casework techniques, including direct advice and the provision of environmental resources, to provide emotional support. The worker deals with the whole family as a unit, giving special attention to individual members as and when this is required.

Careful scrutiny is given to the presenting problems in order to evaluate the underlying difficulties, and to select appropriate treatment. Only families who can gain maximum benefit from casework techniques are accepted.

During the year 1966 the Family Casework Service has become more established, and its role and function within the social services has become more clearly defined, and in addition to the long-term work with specific families the agency is also making available a consultative and diagnostic service to other social agencies.

In April 1966 an additional family caseworker was appointed bringing the establishment to two caseworkers, and one senior caseworker. Provision was also made for permanent clerical/receptionist help.

During this year the Family Casework Service initiated a scheme for group work with mothers. Initially a small informal club for mothers held meetings one evening a week, the object being to provide a social experience in a sheltered situation for mothers who were experiencing temporary social damage, and who found social communication rather difficult. The activities of this group were very unstructured, but various group interests were included in the activities. On three occasions during the year the mothers' club went to the Theatre, and this in itself proved a very happy and useful experience for those taking part. This club was started as an experiment, and for the first six months it was difficult to judge how useful a part in family function it was playing, but at the time of writing this report it is possible to see the helpful influence this group experience has been for many of the mothers.

Attempts were made at forming a fathers' group, but this was difficult because of the type of premises in which the agency is housed, and lack of recreational facilities. A dart-board was presented to the club, but many fathers expressed preference for billiards and table-tennis, and as this equipment was not then available, this group gradually disintegrated.

Tentative moves were made towards forming a youth group, with the object of gathering together pre-teens and early teenagers who

were not involved in a youth club, and who needed a group experience outside school to prepare them for possible club membership at a later stage.

During the year various family activities have also taken place. Several afternoons were spent on the Common with mothers and children, the object of this activity being to help the mothers to enjoy play with their children, and it was interesting to note how, after comparatively few of these sessions, the mothers themselves were making an attempt to take the children out rather than have them hanging around indoors all day.

In September nine families, 51 people, spent a very happy day at Sandbanks. The families who came on this outing were mainly those who would have no holiday. This pilot experiment was so successful that plans are being made to develop this method of work.

The Family Casework Service has continued to accept experienced students who are taking the professional post-graduate applied social studies course at Southampton University, and they have continued to carry small caseloads which have been supervised by two of the caseworkers.

During the period under review 95 families were referred to the service, of which 74, with 272 children were still on the active list at 31.12.66.

The age distribution of the children is as follows:

- 129 children under 5
- 125 children 5-15
- 18 children 15-18

Of these children 19 were received into care:

- 6 as a result of bereavement
- 3 as the subject of Fit Person Orders
- 4 as the result of being homeless through eviction
- 6 as the result of the breakdown of parents' marriage.

Families were referred by the following agencies:

Housing Department	..	..	..	..	..	18
N.A.B. (Mo.S.S.)	..	..	..	..	..	3
Self	..	..	..	..	..	19
Children's Department	..	..	..	..	..	4
Probation Service	..	..	..	..	..	6
Health Visitors	..	..	..	..	..	9
Others (i.e. hospitals, doctors, police, etc.)	..	..				15
						—
						74
						—

During its second year the Service has consolidated much of its earlier work. It is becoming evident that within the Local Authority there is room for creative as well as preventive work with families, and the absence of coercive powers has given the agency greater flexibility which has shown it to be particularly valuable in helping families with authority problems. The long-term nature of the work means that the referral intake has of necessity been limited in order to maintain the real effectiveness of the type of work being undertaken by the agency. The Family Casework Service would seem to have offered a useful service to the community during the past year and is being used increasingly by other agencies to help co-ordination and communication within the social services of the city.

WELFARE SERVICES

WELFARE SERVICES

MR. J. L. DAVIDGE, CHIEF WELFARE SERVICES OFFICER
submits the following report

Owing to the National financial restrictions, 1966 was a quiet year and certain projects had to be deferred. It is hoped this is a temporary phase as a great deal still remains to be done particularly in the field of the disabled.

Residential Accommodation

'Woodside Lodge', Maybush, officially opened in February 1966, providing 42 beds.

The total accommodation is now 474 beds in the local authority's Homes and a further 52 beds are provided in Homes run by other local authorities and various voluntary bodies.

The waiting list rose to approximately 120 and has remained fairly constant throughout the year. Women outnumber men to the ratio of 4 to 1 and as a result there has been acute pressure for female vacancies.

Building commenced on the extension to Brownhill House which when completed will provide an additional 18 beds to make a total of 44. In addition the Contractor's began the erection of the purpose built Home at Wavell Road, Bitterne—'Glen Lee', and when completed it will accommodate 50 elderly persons in a two storey building. It is hoped to transfer the male residents at 'Wildern House', Moorgreen, to these two Homes and so close this former Poor Law Institution.

Short Stay Accommodation

Short stay accommodation continued to prove extremely valuable and has helped hard pressed relatives to enjoy a rest or to go for a holiday. The elderly person also benefits from new surroundings and friends and as a result of such a stay applications have been made in a number of instances for permanent accommodation.

Temporary Accommodation

Temporary accommodation continues to be provided in the Hostels at Millbrook Road and Waterloo Road which accommodate 20 families and also give dormitory accommodation for a limited number of women with young children. Staff of the department endeavour to assist families with their problems and the eventual aim is to help them to return to normal housing accommodation. Even after this has been achieved, support continues to be given by

officers of the various Corporation departments. Close co-operation is maintained with the Children's and Housing Departments and the Probation Service, all with the common object of the prevention of break-up of families.

General Domiciliary Services

(i) HOME HELP SERVICE. Some initial visiting in respect of applications for domestic help are carried out by the staff of the Welfare Services Section and there is a continuing demand for the service, a large percentage of which is devoted to the needs of the aged and infirm.

(ii) CHIROPODY. An additional officer commenced during the year and as a result the waiting time has been considerably reduced.

(iii) VISITING is carried out by officers of the department and advice and help are given whenever possible. Long-term visiting is largely done by the Friends of St. John, a voluntary service provided in connection with the Southampton Old People's Welfare Committee. The value of this service cannot be too highly stressed as it brings help and comfort to many lonely elderly people. The thanks of the department are given to Miss F. M. Tutte, M.B.E., who organises the service and to her voluntary visitors.

(iv) PROTECTION OF PROPERTY. This is a human service which is often a great comfort to the elderly or sick person, who is quite unable to act on his own behalf where there are no relatives or friends willing or able to accept responsibility.

Action may include the removal and storage of effects including valuables, dealing with the mains services—gas, electricity and water—and notifying anyone who may be concerned with the person's affairs or to whom they may be financially indebted. This service is particularly helpful to persons admitted to Psychiatric hospitals during mental illness.

SERVICES FOR THE BLIND

A wide range of services was provided and included handicraft classes, domiciliary visits by the Home Teachers, outings, holidays, social activities and general advice and practical help from the department's resources when needed.

The Social Centre in Bassett Avenue continues to provide a great deal of pleasure to the blind and partially sighted who have their own Social Club and organise a variety of activities including whist, cribbage, draughts, dominoes, quoits, dancing, bingo, concerts and outings during the summer months.

Nearly 400 blind from Southampton, Portsmouth, Salisbury and Hampshire attended the annual Film Show at The Odeon Cinema

in December, and through the kindness of Mr. G. Wilmot and his staff and the generosity of his patrons, each blind person received a Christmas present.

The Deaf/Blind—Guide-Help Service

The monthly socials continue to bring great pleasure to the small group of deaf/blind persons and their relatives.

The 'Guide-Help Service' was established during the year and is proving a boon to the deaf/blind who have accepted the services of a guide. The guides visit, act as companions, do letter writing, take out for visits and social calls, accompany to church, on shopping expeditions, and help in many other ways.

Communication is mainly by the deaf/blind Manual which has been mastered by the guides and the majority of the friends who assist in the service.

Though small in size and cost, this is a very worthwhile service.

Holidays

A new venture was started by the organisation of a group holiday at a Holiday Camp in Paignton, South Devon. Over 50 blind and their escorts including a number of husbands, wives and children, enjoyed a very happy week and the main cost of this and also the cost of transport was met from the Southampton Voluntary Fund for the Blind.

In addition a number of holidays were arranged for single persons or married couples, help again being afforded from the Voluntary Fund.

Voluntary Fund

Financial help continues to be received from the Voluntary funds raised largely through the efforts of Miss Symondson, a blind person, who is Appeals Organiser for the Southampton Fund for the Blind, and the sincere thanks of the blind are recorded to her for her untiring efforts. This fund assists with the Christmas parties, Christmas grants, annual outings, the repair and maintenance of wireless sets, and in many other ways.

SERVICES FOR THE DISABLED

The number of disabled registered with the department rose by 93 during the year to a total of 818 persons. Registration is voluntary and the total figure of severely disabled persons in the City is certainly considerably higher.

Aids and Adaptations

A wide range of aids and gadgets was loaned together with some major items including wheel chairs and electric and hand-operated hoists. Many adaptations were carried out to assist with easy access to houses and with toilet, washing and cooking provisions. The widening of doorways, and the provision of grab rails in toilets and bathrooms can often be a great boon to the seriously disabled.

Handicraft Clubs

The British Red Cross Society continued to run handicraft classes for a limited number of disabled persons on four afternoons each week. Thanks are due to the Red Cross members who voluntarily provide this service.

The building of the Pastime Centre for the Disabled has been further delayed but it is hoped it will now commence before the end of 1967.

It is very badly needed, particularly with regard to the younger age groups. It would enable a much wider range of services to be offered and to help to relieve the burden of hard pressed relatives. The Centre would also be of great value as a focal point for the voluntary organisations representing the disabled who would be able to share the facilities.

Holidays

Fifty disabled persons enjoyed holidays during 1966. The main party went to the Camp at Westward Ho! and had a very enjoyable time. Staff of the department and voluntary escorts all helped to make the holiday a success. A great deal of hard work and organisation is put into group holidays of this kind but the results shown in the happy time enjoyed by the disabled are more than worthwhile. It is hoped to expand the numbers during the coming year for this is a very valuable aspect of the work of the department.

Details and statistics concerning the various services are given on the following pages.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

Archers House	..	..	..	..	29 Men
Brownhill House	..	..	..	..	26 Men and Women
The Cedars	..	..	..	..	53 Men and Women
The Elms	..	..	..	..	15 Men
Hillfield, Home for the Blind	..	..			46 Men and Women
Homelands	..	..	..	..	43 Men and Women
Holcroft House	..	..	..	..	40 Men and Women
Pear Tree House	..	..	..	..	41 Women
Northlands House	..	..	..	..	43 Men and Women
Woodside Lodge	..	..	..	..	42 Men and Women
Allington House	} Moorgreen Hospital Joint User Establish- ment				96 Men and Women
Wildern House					

TOTAL .. 474

The waiting list at the 31st December, 1966, was 28 men and 88 women.

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

The following statistics show the number of admissions to and discharges from temporary accommodation during the year:

Dormitory Accommodation—12-14 Millbrook Road

	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>
Admissions to dormitory to 31st December, 1966	25	77
Discharges from dormitory to 31st December, 1966	21	47

Of the 21 discharges, 13 families to Unit accommodation at Millbrook Road, 7 families were rehoused by the Housing Department. The remainder found accommodation elsewhere.

76-76a Waterloo Road

This property is used to provide accommodation for 6 small families and is in the main reserved for the transfer of those families who were admitted to 12-14 Millbrook Road in the first instance and who subsequently proved to be amenable to rehabilitation.

Unit accommodation — 12-14 Millbrook Road and 76-76a Waterloo Road

No. of families in Unit accommodation as at 31.12.65 ..	11
No. of families admitted to Unit accommodation during 1966	27
No. of families discharged from Unit accommodation during 1966	21
No. of families in Unit accommodation as at 31.12.66 ..	12

Of the 27 admissions during the year, 9 were made necessary because of rent arrears, 7 of which were in respect of Housing Department property. The 27 families consisted of 23 men, 27 women and 64 children.

Of the 21 discharges 14 were re-housed by the Housing Department.

Of the 12 families in residence on 31st December, 1966, 6 were housed because of rent arrears, 4 of which came from Council property.

A cubicle at St. Michael's House is reserved permanently for men referred by the Department, and 115 admissions were made during the year.

DOMICILIARY WELFARE—ELDERLY PERSONS

Central Index

Number of cases recorded as at 31.12.66	3,593
---	-------

This total represents 629 males, 2,152 females and 812 married couples, the latter being recorded as one case.

CHIROPODY

Treatment is now available by appointment at the undermentioned Local Health Authority clinics:

Bitterne Park	3 sessions per month	{ Monday p.m. Wednesday a.m.
Millbrook	4 sessions per month	Monday p.m.
Oatlands House	3 sessions per month	{ Monday a.m. Tuesday a.m.
Surrey House	Monthly	Thursday p.m.
Swaythling	14 sessions per month	{ Tuesday a.m. Wednesday p.m. Thursday p.m.

Sydney House	13 sessions per month	{ Monday p.m. Thursday a.m. Thursday p.m.
Central Health Clinic	23 sessions per month	{ Monday a.m. and p.m. Tuesday a.m. and p.m. Thursday a.m. Friday a.m. and p.m.
Thornhill Clinic	Fortnightly	Friday a.m.

Domiciliary treatments are also provided and at the ten Homes for the Elderly under the control of the Welfare Services Committee and two Warden controlled premises—Coronation and Toronto—managed by the Housing Committee.

The following statistics reveal the extent of the service for the year ended 31st December, 1966:

		<i>Homes for the Elderly</i>	<i>Clinics</i>	<i>Domi- ciliary</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of patients treated	..	528	738	313	1,579
No. of treatments given	..	1,928	3,959	1,816	7,703

AUTHORISED PRIVATE ACCOMMODATION

Seven Private Homes are registered under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, as at 31st December, 1966 and provide a total of 69 beds.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

AGE ANALYSIS 1966

Hostel	No. of Residents	Under 50	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	Over 90	Average
Moorgreen ..	93	—	4	13	37	32	7	78
Northlands House ..	40	—	—	5	17	15	3	79
Pear Tree House ..	40	—	1	2	6	20	11	84
The Elms ..	14	—	1	1	5	7	—	76
Homelands ..	43	—	—	2	15	22	4	81
Brownhill House ..	25	—	—	5	9	8	3	79
The Cedars ..	51	—	—	5	13	27	6	81
Hillfield ..	45	—	2	4	10	19	10	81
Archers House ..	28	—	1	3	10	13	1	78
Holcroft House ..	35	1	—	4	15	12	3	77
Woodside Lodge ..	40	—	1	3	9	22	5	81
TOTALS	454	1	10	47	146	197	53	

Average Age (Overall): 79

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

SUMMARY OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES 1966

Home	Admissions			Discharges		
	From Private Accommodation	From Hospital	Inter-Home Transfers	To Private Accommodation	To Hospital	Deaths
Moorgreen ..	11	33	8	2	34	8
Northlands House ..	9	12	5	1	18	7
Pear Tree House ..	1	5	2	1	6	1
The Elms ..	5	—	2	1	3	2
Homelands ..	34	11	2	21	9	6
Brownhill House ..	6	11	1	1	17	—
The Cedars ..	23	16	2	11	19	7
Hillfield ..	6	16	3	1	21	1
Archers House ..	3	10	—	—	9	1
Holcroft House ..	15	20	3	4	29	4
Woodside Lodge ..	38	11	16	13	18	2
TOTAL ..	151	145	44	56	183	39
						44

The number of residents accommodated on 31st December, 1966 was 454, plus 50 residents accommodated in other Local Authority and Voluntary establishments as under:

Other Local Authority Homes

City of Coventry	1
Hampshire County Council	3
City of Manchester	2
City of Portsmouth	1
Surrey County Council	1
County of West Suffolk	1

Voluntary Homes

British Advent Missions Ltd.	1
The British Home and Hospital for Incurables	1
Chalfont Epileptic Colony	3
Cheshire Homes	5
Christadelphian Rest Home	1
The David Lewis Colony	1
Enham Alamein Village Centre	2
Hampshire Association for the Care of the Blind	1
Jewish Welfare Board	2
Meath Home	2
Merchant Seamen's War Memorial Society	3
Methodist Homes for the Aged	1
National Association for Mental Health	1
Nazareth House	1
Pond's Home for Young Adult Spastics	1
Royal Alfred Merchant Seamen's Homes	9
Royal National Institute for the Blind	1
Royal School for the Blind	2
Salvation Army, London	1
Southern Railway Homes	1
Holy Cross Priory	1

50

BURIALS AND CREMATIONS, 1966

During the year 26 burials/cremations were carried out in accordance with the provisions of Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, at a cost of £423. 10s. 11d. The sum of £260 17s. 3d. representing 61 % of the expenditure was recovered.

Persons dying in their own homes	15
Persons dying in Part III accommodation	8
Persons dying in transit to hospital	3
Persons found dead in other circumstances	—

BLIND WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

The number of persons newly registered as blind for the period under review was 23 men and 52 women, a total of 75. Table I includes this figure and other movements on the register which resulted in an end of year total of 534, an increase of 21 persons.

The greater number of new registrations appear in those age groups of 65 and over, which is consistent with figures produced for national statistics.

BLIND PERSONS

TABLE I

for the year ended 31st December, 1966

Showing the Distribution by Age Groups of the Blind Population
(Including Additions to and Removals from the Register)

	0		1-4		5-15		16-20		21-39		40-49		50-64		65-69		70 and over		Totals		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Total as at 31.12.65 ..	—	—	—	—	5	5	2	1	16	8	14	13	46	47	17	19	118	202	218	295	513
Additions:																					
New Registrations ..																					
From P.S. Register..																			21	44	65
(i.e. re-examined)																			2	8	10
Transfer from other																					
Authorities ..																			6	10	16
Removals:																					
Deaths ..																					
To P.S. Register ..																			27	32	59
(i.e. re-examined)																			1	2	3
Transfers to other																					
Authorities ..																			2	6	8
De-certified ..																			—	—	—
Total as at 31.12.66 ..	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	2	19	6	11	15	45	46	18	20	118	224	217	317	534
Age at incidence of																					
newly registered																					
persons ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	3	2	3	18	44	23	52	75

TABLE II

Analysis of cause of blindness of persons newly registered during 1966.

Cause	Male	Female	Total
Cataract	6	16	22
Myopia	1	1	2
Diabetic Retinopathy	—	3	3
Macula Degeneration	8	16	24
Glaucoma	2	7	9
Lens Opacities	—	1	1
Congenital Syphillis Eyes	—	1	1
Arterio-sclerosis	1	1	2
Endophthalmitis	1	—	1
Thrombosis Central Retinal Vein	1	1	2
Nystagmus	1	—	1
Retinitis Pigmentata	—	2	2
Choroiditis	2	1	3
Left Malamic Tumour	—	1	1
Tapeto-Retinal Degeneration	—	1	1
TOTAL ..	23	52	75

Education, Employment, etc.

An analysis of the register of 534 blind persons is given in the Table III showing the education, training and employment position in two main groups, viz: Children, i.e. under 16 years, and adults, i.e. age sixteen years and over.

TABLE III
Summary of Occupations of Blind Persons as at 31.12.66.

	Male	Female	Total
Children:			
Aged 5–15 years—Educable:			
Attending special schools	1	2	3
Attending other schools	1	1	2
Not at School	1	—	1
Ineducable:			
(a) in Psychiatric Hospitals	1	1	2
(b) at home	—	—	—
Adults aged 16 and upwards:			
See Table IV { Employed in Sheltered Workshops	6	1	7
{ Employed as Home Workers ..	3	—	3
{ Employed in open employment ..	16	7	23
Trainee for open employment	—	1	1
Unemployed but capable and available for work:			
Trained for sheltered employment ..	1	—	1
Trained for open employment ..	5	—	5
Subject to training in open employment	1	—	1
Without training in open employment	1	—	1
At school 16–20	1	2	3
Not available for work, aged 16–64 ..	2	23	25
Not capable of work, aged 16–64 ..	41	35	76
Not employed, aged over 65	136	244	380
TOTAL ..	217	317	534

TABLE IV
Analysis of the Occupations of Employed Blind Persons shown in Table III.

	Sheltered Workshops	Home Workers Scheme	Open Industry	Total
Fitters and Assemblers ..	—	—	3	3
Basket workers	5	1	—	6
Boot repairers	—	—	2	2
Chair seaters	—	1	—	1
Clerks and typists	—	—	2	2
Machine tool Operators ..	—	—	2	2
Machine knitters	1	—	—	1
Labourers	—	—	2	2
Masseurs and physiotherapists	—	—	—	—
Musicians and music teachers ..	—	—	—	—
Piano tuners	—	1	—	1
Porters, packers and cleaners ..	—	—	6	6
Telephone operators	—	—	6	6
Other open employment ..	—	—	—	—
Brush makers	1	—	—	1
TOTAL ..	7	3	23	33

Rehabilitation

Where rehabilitation cannot be achieved in the home of the blind person, it is sometimes necessary to admit them to establishments administered by the Royal National Institute for the Blind on behalf of the Ministry of Labour. There are two such establishments providing:

- (a) Social and Industrial Rehabilitation—Torquay.
- (b) Social Rehabilitation—Bridgnorth.

During the year 2 persons took advantage of these facilities and attended a course of social rehabilitation at Bridgnorth.

Holidays

Arrangements were made for 5 blind persons to receive holidays of 1 to 2 weeks each, either in Special Holiday Homes for the Blind or in private holiday accommodation.

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Holiday Home</i>
4	The R.N.I.B. home, 'Bannow', St. Leonards.
1	London Association for the Blind.

Also Group Holiday arranged by the Department at Paignton, South Devon.

Social Activities

The Social Centre, Bassett Avenue, is open on the following days for the undermentioned programme:

Monday	..	Old Time Dancing.
Wednesday	..	Stage Concert.
Thursday	..	Whist, Cribbage, Dominoes.
Friday	..	Open Evening, available for any activity suggested or requested by the blind themselves.

The Inter-Town Tournaments in which teams of blind persons compete in games of Whist, Crib and Dominoes for the Day Cup (presented by Portsmouth) continued during the year and the Portsmouth team won the highest aggregate number of points. This competition is a series of matches, 6 in all, played throughout the year. The final score of points was as follows:

Portsmouth	Bournemouth	Southampton
101	100½	86½

The Bournemouth Team won the 'Coronation Cup', in which 5 areas compete in the same games as mentioned above with the addition of Draughts, but under more strenuous conditions. On this occasion the Tournament took place at Bournemouth, the result being:

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Bournemouth	Wiltshire	Hampshire	Southampton	Portsmouth
27	25	24½	22½	21

ODEON THEATRE, SOUTHAMPTON, CHALLENGE CUP—competed for by members of the Social Club

The score of points was:

East	West
47½	48½

In addition to the foregoing, many invitations were received from various Associations, etc., for blind persons to attend plays, musical recitals and stage shows, all of which are most popular and appreciated by the blind people. Grateful acknowledgment is recorded to the undermentioned:

- Southampton Amateur Operatic Society.
- Southampton Odeon Cinema.

Special Facilities

A brief summary of the special facilities available to all registered blind persons is given below:

- Free wireless licence
- Free dog licence—(for Guide dogs).
- Free postal rates—for Braille literature.
- Television licences reduced to £3 15s. (for persons with residual sight).
- Free issue of white walking sticks.
- Loan of special equipment in approved instances of:
 - typewriters, Braille writing and shorthand machines, etc.
- Free Corporation bus passes.
- Reduced Railway fare for special purposes.
- Braille literature, e.g. Radio Times, National Braille Mail, etc.

Voluntary Fund Expenditure

The Social Centre for the Blind, Bassett Avenue, is maintained by the City Council whilst other social events financed by the Southampton Blind Welfare Voluntary Fund include:

	£
Christmas Party	143
Christmas Grants	223
Repair and maintenance of wireless sets	177
Annual Outings	298
Holidays	430

Handicraft Classes

Two classes are held each week at the Social Centre, when instruction in basketry and other crafts is given by the Home Teachers. Attendances at each class average 40 persons, most of whom are quite elderly. The age range is, in fact, from twenty-one years to eighty-nine years. The value of the work produced for the year was £396.

Home Workers, Etc.

A total of approximately £1,409 has been recorded for the year, representing the value of work produced by the three home workers and other blind persons, for which the Department has found a market.

Social Events

The main social events of each year are the Annual Summer Outings and the Christmas Party. In June, July and September, a number of blind and partially sighted persons and escorts visited Weymouth and Bournemouth for a day, and the more elderly were taken on a tour of the New Forest.

The Christmas Party was again held in the Guildhall and was attended by approximately 465 persons, including escorts and guests.

The Deaf-Blind

There are 11 deaf-blind persons and a small number of these attend the 'Rainbow Club' each month. This club is run on a voluntary basis and the deaf-blind from Southampton and Hampshire can attend. Once a year a very successful 'sale of work' is organised, which helps to augment their funds. Special mention is made elsewhere regarding the Deaf-Blind Guide Help Service.

Home Teaching Service

The Home Teachers paid regular visits to all registered blind and partially sighted persons, and a total of 4,675 visits were made during the year.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

The Register of Partially Sighted Persons, analysed in Table I shows 40 new registrations, but after allowing for deaths, transfers and de-certifications, there is a net increase of 16 persons on the Register.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

TABLE I

for the year ending 31st December, 1966

Showing the Distribution by Age Groups of Partially Sighted Persons
(including Additions to and Removals from the Register)

	0-1		2-4		5-15		16-20		21-49		50-64		65 and over		Totals		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Totals as at 31.12.65	—	—	—	—	4	7	6	2	15	9	10	7	21	60	56	85	141
Additions:																	
New Registrations													11	29	40
Re-certifications													1	—	1
Transfers from other Authorities													1	3	4
Removals:																	
Deaths													5	9	14
To Blind Register (i.e. re-examined)													2	8	10
Transfers to other Authorities													4	1	5
De-certifications													1	—	1
Totals as at 31.12.66	—	—	—	—	4	4	5	4	15	11	10	10	24	70	58	99	157
Age at registration of newly registered persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	7	25	11	29	40

TABLE II

Analysis of Causes of Partial-sight of persons newly registered during 1966:

Cause	Male	Female	Total
Cataract	4	8	12
Myopia	—	2	2
Macula Degeneration	—	4	4
Central Retinal Vein Thrombosis	—	2	2
Diabetic Retinopathy	1	4	5
Glaucoma	4	3	7
Arterio Sclerosis	1	2	3
Uvitis	—	3	3
Band Degeneration	1	—	1
Doynes Choroiditis	—	1	1
Fuchs Endothelial Dystrophy	1	—	1
TOTAL ..	12	29	41

Education

An analysis of the details of the 8 children (under 15 years) gives the following position regarding their placement in special and other schools:

TABLE III

<i>Children</i>		
<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
1	—	.. Attend special school
2	1	.. Attending other schools
1	2	.. At home, awaiting admission to special schools

Training and Employment

(a) Seriously Handicapped.

There are 90 persons near and prospectively blind who require the full range of Welfare Services, viz:

<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
6	—	.. Employed
4	—	.. Awaiting suitable placement
6	12	.. Not available for employment
13	49	.. Over 65 years of age and not capable of employment

(b) Industrially Handicapped.

Five persons are mainly industrially handicapped (i.e. requiring only assistance in placement in employment). Four are employed, one undergoing training.

(c) Not seriously handicapped.

The remaining 51 adults on the register (22 M. 29 F.) are not seriously handicapped either socially or industrially and require observation only.

HANDICAPPED PERSONS (GENERAL CLASSES)

The register of handicapped persons shows a total of 809 fully registered cases (Table I). During the year 115 new registrations have been recorded. An analysis of the disabilities of the 809 in Table I and of the new registrations for the year is given in Tables III and IV respectively.

In view of the broad generality of some disability groups, it has been thought helpful to further sub divide the three main groups H/L, Q/T and V, into the types of disabilities registered under these heads. This breakdown is given in Table V which throws into relief the main disabilities in each of these groups, thus: cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, cardiac disease, cerebral haemorrhage, poliomyelitis and hemiplegia.

TABLE I

Number of persons registered as suffering from handicaps of a severe nature, as at 31st December, 1966:

	Male	Female	Total
Children under 16 years	10	8	18
Adults employed	5	1	6
Adults not employed	321	464	785
TOTAL ..	336	473	809

Notifications of disabled persons are received from many sources, and where no immediate need is required, the details are recorded in an observation register. The circumstances of each case are investigated at the earliest opportunity and placed on the main register if necessary.

TABLE II
OBSERVATION REGISTER

	Male	Female	Total
Referred by B.R.C.S., hospitals, etc. ..	23	4	27
Former physically handicapped pupils ..	14	13	27
Spastic Children	6	4	10
TOTAL ..	43	21	64

TABLE III
GENERAL CLASSES—ANALYSIS

Code	General Classes	Male	Female	Total
A/E	Amputation	35	22	57
F	Arthritis and Rheumatism	46	166	212
G	Congenital malformations and deformities	6	13	19
H/L	Diseases of the digestive and genito-urinary, heart, circulatory and respiratory systems	69	68	137
Q/T	Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis, trunk, limbs, spine ..	57	59	116
V	Organic nervous diseases, epilepsy, poliomyelitis, multiple sclerosis, etc. ..	101	122	223
U/W	Neuroses, psychoses other than in V above	6	10	16
X or Y	Tuberculosis respiratory and non respiratory	11	10	21
Z	Diseases and injuries not specified ..	5	3	8
	TOTAL ..	336	473	809

TABLE IV

New Registrations during 1966—Analysis of Disabilities.

Disability									No. of Persons
Hernia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rheumatoid Arthritis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Cerebral Haemorrhage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Multiple Sclerosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Double Amputation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cerebral Palsy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Epileptic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Leg Injury .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cardiac Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Chronic Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Huntingtons Chorea .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fractured Femur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Right leg amputation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ulcerated legs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Arteriosclerosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stroke .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Left leg amputation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Muscular Dystrophy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Deformity of feet .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Little's Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hemiplegia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Congenital malformation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spinal Tumour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Paget's Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Paralysis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lumbar Disc .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Coronary Thrombosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Skin cancer .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebral Thrombosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eczema .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Internal Injury .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Head Injuries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
T.B. Hip .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Emphysema .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Myelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Myelomycosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Amoebiasis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL									115

Representing 51 males and
64 females

TABLE V

Analysis of the Groups H/L, Q/T and V, into the various disabilities registered. (Sub totals as per Table III).

	Male	Female	Total
H/L			
Cerebral Haemorrhage	20	26	46
Thrombosis	12	6	18
Valvular disease of the heart	—	1	1
Chronic bronchitis	8	2	10
Chronic renal disease	1	—	1
Bronchial asthma	5	—	5
Ulcers and gastrectomy	1	—	1
Diabetes	1	6	7
Cardiac disease	8	18	26
Arterio sclerosis	4	1	5
Angina Pectoris	2	1	3
Leukaemia	2	—	2
Emphysema	1	—	1
Varicose ulcers and pernicious anaemia	1	—	1
Stroke affecting legs and hands	2	1	3
Cerebral Tumour	1	—	1
Carcinoma	—	4	4
Anaemia	—	2	2
TOTAL ..	69	68	137
Q/T			
Gun shot wounds	4	—	4
Paralysis of arms and legs	3	5	8
Cerebral Palsy	14	20	34
Spondylitis	3	5	8
Fractures of arms/legs/hips	9	15	24
Dementia praecox	1	—	1
Ulcerated legs	—	4	4
Injury to legs/spine	15	5	20
Trench feet	1	—	1
Hernia	2	3	5
Burns, arms and legs	1	—	1
Cerebral injuries	2	1	3
Spinal Tumour	2	1	3
TOTAL ..	57	59	116
V			
Multiple sclerosis	21	34	55
Epilepsy	26	26	52
Hemiplegia	14	24	38
Poliomyelitis	14	13	27
Muscular dystrophy	4	4	8
Parkinson's disease	6	8	14
Paraplegia	12	10	22
Paget's disease	—	1	1
Friedreich's ataxia	2	2	4
Nervous condition	2	—	2
TOTAL ..	101	122	223

During the year, 4,043 visits were made to handicapped persons in their homes.

Arising from these visits many needs have been brought to notice and below is given a schedule of the practical help which it has been possible to give to the severely disabled.

Departmental equipment issued on loan, etc.

Walking aids of various sorts	35	Fireguard	..	1
Air Rings	2	Feeding cup	..	1
Commodes	14	Bed blocks	..	6 sets
Hoists lifting gear	4	Nelson knife	..	1
Lifting Pole and Stand ..	16	Half-step ..	..	1
Bath Seats	13	Rubber sheets	..	3
Elastic shoe laces	1	Knitting aids	..	1
Toilet Seats	10	Tap Turners	..	2
Bed Pans	3	Portable urinals		5
Jar Opener	1	Lazy tongs	..	1
Back Rests	2	Geriatric chairs	..	2
Wooden ramp	4	Teapot stand	..	9
Seataids	4	Bed table	..	2
Bed Cradles	2	Bath mats	..	3
Bottle Opener	1			
Stocking Aids	7			
Bath safety rails	8			
Hospital type beds, etc. ..	2			
Special Court chair	1			
Expanding scissors	3			

Employment and Training

In conjunction with the Ministry of Labour remunerative employment has been obtained for a small number of disabled persons.

For the more severely disabled who are unable to take advantage of the Ministry of Labour rehabilitation courses, arrangements have been made with the British Red Cross Society to admit suitable persons to their occupational classes which are held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. Attendance at these classes is approximately 70 each week. Instruction is given in the making of soft toys, stools, baskets, bags, trays, lamp shades, etc. These articles are sold at various sales of work held during the year.

Expenditure

A total of £1,565 has been spent on special grants for handicapped persons on the following items:

- Construction of pavement crossings,
- Preparation of sites and providing concrete footpaths,
- Fitting handrails to stairs, baths, etc.
- Numberous other appliances, aids and gadgets.

Special Vehicle

During the year the special vehicle made 183 journeys, transporting over 2,000 handicapped persons at a total cost of £1,126 18s. 4d. This service continues to be a great boon to handicapped persons.

Holidays

An increased number of handicapped persons were enabled to enjoy a holiday away from home during the year at holiday centres or at private addresses. Arrangements included an organised party of over 50 handicapped persons and their relatives, who spent a week during May at Westward Ho! Holiday Centre. The party was in charge of three officers from the Department assisted by a member of the British Red Cross Society and 2 Police Cadets who attended by courtesy of the Chief Constable.

WELFARE OF THE DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING

The welfare of the deaf and hard of hearing is carried out on behalf of the Council by the Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Channel Islands Association for the Deaf in collaboration with the Department. The Committee was represented on the Council of the Association by the Chairman, Councillor Mrs. E. E. Willcock, J.P., and the Chief Welfares Services Officer, Mr. J. L. Davidge.

The report of the Rev. R. G. Young, Chaplain to the Association is set out below:

Social Activities—Deaf

The Social Committee elected by members of the Fairbairn Club continued its management of club affairs throughout the year. There have been a number of visits to other clubs in the Southern counties, also to Bristol and Oxford. The Saturday evening gathering averages about 40 but these might be doubled or halved according to home and away matches. The main activities are billiards, table tennis and darts. There is also a football team which plays against other deaf clubs. An occasional evening in the Winter is devoted to Bingo and sometimes a film show. Club members were also shown round the 'Oriana' by members of the crew who give donations towards the maintenance of the Fairbairn Hall.

The mini-bus presented by the Bonhomie Society has made, amongst other things, the transport of players much easier and the ownership of this vehicle is much appreciated by the members.

Towards the end of the year the Council of the Association gave consideration to the re-decorating of the Fairbairn Hall. Since then and the writing of this report, the work has been completed at a cost of nearly £1,200.

The Women's Fellowship continued its Tuesday afternoon activities.

A Bring and Buy Sale and Open Evening was held in December. This raised £40 towards the redecoration of the club.

Social Activities—Hard of Hearing

The Hard of Hearing Club has increased its membership and has become more active. It meets fortnightly on Thursday evenings. Some members have visited Bristol and also had an outing to Swanage.

Church Services

As in the past two services have been held every month. The Diocesan Service was held at St. Paul's Church, Bournemouth, in September. This was attended by over 300 deaf and dumb people and their friends.

Employment

The employment of deaf persons presents no problems at the present time. Most employers are anxious and willing to give opportunities to school-leavers. One boy was placed with a printing firm and is giving satisfaction. He was the only deaf Southampton school-leaver in 1966.

Welfare

Regular visits have been made to those who cannot attend the clubs. Seventeen welfare cases, some of a minor nature, have been dealt with. Some cases, of course, entail several days work. The Council of the Association is consulted in all cases when additional advice is required.

The Welfare Officers co-operate with the Youth Employment Officers, District Rehabilitation Officers of the Ministry of Labour, the Housing Department, hospital authorities as well as the Southampton Welfare Services.

Other Activities in the Fairbairn Hall

SOUTHAMPTON DEAF CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION:

This independent Association has its monthly meetings in the Fairbairn Hall. There is a close link with it and good co-operation especially in the arrangement of children's activities.

THE DEAF/BLIND:

The Rainbow Club meets in the Fairbairn Hall on the third Saturday of every month in the afternoon, and several people stay for the evening to meet their deaf and dumb friends. Transport is provided for their return home.

Office

Normal office hours are 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., but urgent welfare cases must sometimes take priority, there being no staff employed full-time on administration.

Easthill Holiday Home, Ryde

Five Southampton people have been assisted with holidays.

TABLE I
Analysis of Register as at 31st December, 1966.

Age Groups	Deaf without Speech			Deaf with Speech			Hard of Hearing			Children			Grand Total
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
0-15 ..										12	11	23	23
16-29 ..	13	5	18	7	9	16	3	4	7	—	—	—	41
30-49 ..	18	14	32	7	3	10	4	5	9	—	—	—	51
50-64 ..	7	7	14	8	9	17	3	4	7	—	—	—	38
65 and over	6	3	9	3	5	8	4	19	23	—	—	—	40
TOTAL ..	44	29	73	25	26	51	14	32	46	12	11	23	193

TABLE II
NUMBER EMPLOYED

Deaf without Speech		Deaf with Speech		Hard of Hearing		Totals	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
35	7	22	12	9	5	66	24
						90	

SPECIAL REPORTS

In accordance with instructions contained in Ministry of Health Circular 1/54, a short statement on epileptics and spastics is included in this report, together with information concerning blind persons.

Epileptics

There are 10 pupils on the Register of Handicapped Pupils at the 31st December, 1966. One attends ordinary school, 7 are in special hospital schools and 2 are attending Netley Court Special School as day pupils.

There are 52 persons suffering from epilepsy in whom the Welfare Services Section have been interested during the year. They include 4 in epileptic colonies and 8 in Psychiatric Wards in Knowle, Moor-green and St. David's Hospitals, 2 in Meath Home and 2 in Part III accommodation.

Further classification of those epileptics living at home is as follows:

Working in open employment	3
Working in sheltered employment	3

Unemployed but capable of work	1
Unemployed but capable of work in sheltered employment	6
Not capable of work	23

Spastics

There were 34 children known to the School Health Service with spastic conditions at the end of the year, and the following table shows the classification of these children:

Ordinary day school	8
Special day school	9
Special residential school	5
Netley Court Day School for E.S.N. Children	1
On waiting list for Training Centre	1
Tatchbury Mount Hospital for subnormal	1
Unsuitable for education	8
Under school age	1

There were 34 Spastics known to the Welfare Services Section. Of these, 4 are in open employment and 5 in sheltered employment. Another 5 attend special schools and the remaining 20 are living at home and not suitable or available for employment.

TABLE A

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of Section F(i) of forms B.D.8 recommends:	Cause of Disability				Total
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others	
(a) No treatment	10	1	Nil	25	36
(b) Treatment, medical, surgical or optical	24	15	Nil	40	79
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
(iii) Number of cases at (i) (b) not receiving treatment	12 waiting surgical treatment	Nil	Nil	5 awaiting surgical treatment	17

National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47)

REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

During the year one person was removed to hospital under this Section.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION ACTS, 1937-53

Medical Examinations

Medical examinations for superannuation purposes are undertaken by the Department at the request of other Corporation departments. During the year 161 full medical examinations were arranged. On the 9th May, 1966, a new procedure for medical assessments became effective, whereby the candidates completed medical questionnaires as fully as possible in order to obviate, if possible, the need for a physical medical examination and as from this date 428 medical assessment forms were completed. A table giving further details follows:

<i>Department</i>	<i>Medical Examinations</i>		<i>Medical Assessment</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Baths	3	1	—	5
Cemeteries	—	—	—	—
Children's	1	3	9	19
City Analyst	—	2	1	1
City Architect	3	1	11	1
City Treasurer	5	7	16	17
City Engineer	12	—	33	6
City Valuer	—	—	1	1
City Archivist	—	—	1	1
Civil Defence	—	—	1	11
Education	9	18	24	33
Entertainments and Publicity ..	—	3	2	1
Establishment	4	—	25	31
Fire	4	1	—	—
Health and Welfare	11	17	17	34
Housing	4	2	12	14
Libraries	1	3	2	13
Magistrates	—	3	2	4
Police	1	5	9	6
Registrar	—	—	—	1
Southern Region Examination				
Board	1	2	—	—
Town Clerk	4	1	3	5
Transport	27	—	3	5
Waterworks	5	—	17	5
Weights and Measures	—	—	4	—
TOTALS ..	92	69	218	210

Examinations are occasionally carried out at the request of other local authorities, and during 1966 twelve such examinations were undertaken.

Of the 161 examinations carried out six applicants were found to be medically unfit.

CEMETERIES AND CREMATORIUM

MR. J. SUTTON

REGISTRAR OF CEMETERIES AND CREMATORIUM

writes the following report:

During 1966, burials in the five Cemeteries administered by the City Council decreased by 116 to 1,126 (excluding stillborn children). Cremations increased by 274 to 2,372.

Of the deaths registered in the City, 1,387 were cremated at the Southampton Crematorium, equal to 58.5% of the total deaths registered. Of the remainder, 520 were from the surrounding Registration Districts of Romsey, Eastleigh and the New Forest and 230 from Winchester and District. Others came from as far afield as Devon and Lancashire.

	1965	1966
Southampton	1,099	1,387
Outer Southampton, including Romsey, Eastleigh	307	316
New Forest	158	204
Winchester and District	291	230
Droxford	58	61
Portsmouth, Gosport and Fareham	48	56
Sundry, including North Hampshire	137	118
	<hr/> 2,098	<hr/> 2,372

The trend towards cremation continues nationally as well as locally; in 1965 just over 44% of the deaths registered were cremated, in 1966, this rose to 47%, an increase of 2.7%. It is possible that in 1967 the national figures will show 50% of the deaths being cremated.

SCHOOL
HEALTH SERVICES



City of Southampton

ANNUAL REPORT

on the

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

For the Year 1966

by

ANGUS MCGREGOR,

M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

*Principal School Medical Officer to the
City of Southampton*

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Councillor S. W. BAKER Councillor Mrs. L. A. IRONSIDE
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STAFF

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ANGUS MCGREGOR, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

W. P. CARGILL, B.SC., M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer:

CATHERINE M. ATKINS, M.B., CH.B.

School Medical Officers:

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PAULINE M. SEYMOUR-COLE, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H. (Left 28.2.66)

D. J. STEWART, M.D., CH.B. (Left 30.4.66)

Consultants:

Ear, Nose and Throat: BERNARD SUGDEN, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O.*

Ophthalmic: J. KEYMS, B.A., M.D., CH.B., B.A.O.†

JANET C. SIMPSON, M.A., B.D., CH.B., D.O.†

C. B. WALKER, M.A., B.A., M.B., B.CHIR., F.R.C.S.*

* By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board.

† Employed on a sessional basis.

Consultant Psychiatrists:

L. B. BARTLET, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M., D.C.H.
Medical Director

LOTTE ROSENBERG, M.D., D.P.M.

W. H. ALLCHIN, M.A., M.D., CH.B., D.P.M.

{ Consultant Psychiatrists
employed by the Wessex
Regional Hospital Board.

E. C. NELSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.P.M.

{ Senior Registrar em-
ployed by the Wessex
Regional Hospital Board.

Educational Psychologists:

I. R. FERGUSON, M.A., ED.B.

MRS. E. M. GOULD, M.A., M.LITT. (Part-time) (Commenced 2.3.66)

Therapist and Psychologist:

MRS. E. ELLINGHAM, DIP.PSYCH.

Psychiatric Social Workers:

MISS ISHBEL BEATTY, A.A.P.S.W.

MISS C. R. EAST, A.A.P.S.W. (Commenced 1.3.66)

MISS A. TRUSSLER, A.A.P.S.W.

Principal Dental Officer:

ALAN EDWARDS, F.D.S.R.C.S.

Consultant Anaesthetist:

W. L. M. BIGBY, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., F.F.A.R.C.S (Part-time)

J. G. MANNERS, M.B., CH.B., F.F.A.R.C.S. (Part-time)

School Dental Officers:

D. T. DAVIS, L.D.S.R.C.S.

MRS. K. D. NIJENHUIS, L.D.S.R.C.S.

J. H. THOMSON, L.D.S.R.C.S.

MRS. F. E. TOPAN, Stat. Exam. (B.D.S., Bombay)

MISS B. H. BLACK, B.D.S. (Part-time)

Dental Auxiliaries:

MISS D. J. POLLARD (Commenced 5.9.66)

MISS J. J. A. SORRELL (Left 28.2.66)

MISS M. C. SUPPLE

MISS K. WILDER (Commenced 3.1.66)

Speech Therapists:

MRS. D. M. WALKER, L.C.S.T., A.L.A.M. (Senior Speech Therapist)

MRS. J. CALLAWAY, L.C.S.T. (Left 30.6.66)

MRS. P. A. BROOKES, L.C.S.T. (Part-time)

MRS. M. J. OLDEN, L.C.S.T. (Part-time)

Physiotherapist:

W. F. ARCHER, M.R.C.G. (Commenced 1.9.66)

A. B. BEAVIS, M.C.S.P., M.R.S.H. (Left 31.5.66)

Superintendent Health Visitor:

MISS W. M. C. MELHUSH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (CERT.), F.R.S.H., DIP. SOCIAL STUDIES (LOND.)

Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor:

MISS E. M. CLARKE, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.T.D., H.V. (CERT.)

Principal Administrative Assistant:

W. M. WATTS

Administrative Assistant:

H. DICKINSON

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

MADAM CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of your Principal School Medical Officer on the work of the School Health Service in Southampton during 1966.

The routine work of the service continued much as usual during the year but emphasis was increasingly placed on the need to identify, assess and promote the care of handicapped children. Time was found for this by systematically reducing all unproductive work as far as possible and transferring tasks requiring lesser training to staff other than doctors or school nurses. Details of the work done with handicapped children will be found in the body of the Report.

Two new clinics were opened during the year, one at Townhill Park and the other at Thornhill. There were, as usual, a substantial number of staff changes and I would just like to draw attention to the retirement of Mr. MacKeith, the Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant. Mr. MacKeith has been of the greatest possible assistance for many years and will be sorely missed. May I also here allude briefly to the untimely death of Mr. Cresswell, the Headmaster of Netley Court School, who also had a special place in the affection of the service.

I should again like to express my thanks to the officers of the many departments and voluntary societies who contribute so much to the welfare of the service. In particular I should like to thank the Chief Education Officer, Head Teachers and School staff.

May I take this opportunity to offer to the Chairman and Members of the Education and School Health Joint Sub-Committees my thanks for their support and encouragement.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ANGUS MCGREGOR,

Principal School Medical Officer.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

STATISTICAL TABLES

and

PROGRESS REPORT

1966

Section

- I. School medical inspection.
- II. The work of the municipal clinics.
- III. Handicapped pupils.

Appendix

- A. Medical inspection and treatment return.
- B. School meals, adexolin and milk.

I—SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION

Analysis of Maintained School Departments and School Population on 31st December, 1966.

School Departments	Number	School Population
Primary	64	21,297
Secondary	18	10,961
Grammar	4*	3,066
Special	4	208
TOTALS	90	35,532

* St. Anne's Grammar School is not included in this figure as it is a direct grant school and not maintained by the Local Education Authority.

Number of children examined

School	Boys	Girls	Total
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS			
Grammar School for Girls	—	94	94
Itchen	39	44	83
King Edward VI	144	—	144
St. Anne's	—	86	86
Taunton's	132	—	132
SECONDARY			
Bitterne Park	76	61	137
Deanery	18	93	111
Deanery Annexe	101	—	101
Glen Eyre	103	97	200
Hampton Park	37	48	85
Hightown	—	—	—
Merry Oak	132	—	132
Millbrook	126	107	233
Moorhill	38	52	90
Mount Pleasant	—	50	50
Redbridge	75	75	150
Regent's Park	126	84	210
St. George's R.C.	53	63	116
Shirley Warren	91	68	159
Sholing	—	126	126
Western	40	30	70
Weston Park	117	116	233
Woolston	60	49	109
INFANTS AND JUNIORS			
Aldermoor Infants	48	59	107
Aldermoor Juniors	50	42	92
Banister Infants	55	56	111
Bassett Green Infants	125	125	250
Bassett Green Juniors	68	73	141
Beechwood Juniors	86	86	172
Bevois Town Infants and Juniors	55	50	105
Bitterne C. of E. Infants	19	9	28
Bitterne C. of E. Juniors	48	52	100
Bitterne Manor Infants and Juniors	38	26	64
Bitterne Park Infants	98	81	179
Bitterne Park Juniors	54	53	107
Central Infants	43	48	91
Central Juniors	49	50	99
Foundry Lane Infants	68	58	126
Foundry Lane Juniors	60	52	112
Freemantle Infants and Juniors	37	41	78
Glenfield Infants	54	41	95
Harefield Infants	21	34	55

School	Boys	Girls	Total
INFANTS AND JUNIORS			
Harefield Juniors	44	37	81
Heathfield Infants	54	42	96
Heathfield Juniors	41	48	89
Highfield Infants and Juniors	52	48	100
Hightown Infants	35	32	67
Hightown Juniors	—	—	—
Hollybrook Infants and Juniors	44	44	88
Holy Family R.C. Infants and Juniors	41	47	88
Kanes Hill Infants	54	48	102
Ludlow Infants	60	58	118
Ludlow Juniors	72	79	151
Mansbridge Infants and Juniors	33	34	67
Mansel Infants	58	49	107
Mansel Juniors	38	51	89
Moorhill Infants and Juniors	40	45	85
Newlands Infants	54	54	108
Newlands Juniors	32	34	66
Northam Infants and Juniors	17	23	40
Portswood Infants and Juniors	33	37	70
Redbridge Infants and Juniors	33	23	56
St. Deny's Infants	42	33	75
St. Deny's Juniors	18	20	38
St. John's Infants and Juniors	33	44	77
St. Jude's Infants	26	33	59
St. Mark's Juniors	40	27	67
St. Mary's Infants and Juniors	46	42	88
St. Monica Infants and Juniors	64	52	116
Shirley Infants	86	99	185
Shirley Juniors	75	73	148
Shirley Warren Infants	42	31	73
Shirley Warren Juniors	37	43	80
Sholing Infants	62	54	116
Sholing Juniors	49	43	92
Springhill Infants and Juniors	77	72	149
Swaythling Infants and Juniors	71	47	118
Tanners Brook Infants	50	49	99
Tanners Brook Juniors	39	37	76
Thornhill Infants	74	67	141
Thornhill Juniors	63	74	137
Weston Park Infants	55	58	113
Weston Park Juniors	87	60	147
Wimpson Infants	47	58	105
Wimpson Juniors	49	47	96
Woolston Infants	29	30	59
Woolston R.C. Infants and Juniors	47	50	97
SPECIAL SCHOOLS			
Aster House (Spastic)	9	9	18
Netley Court (Day E.S.N.)	50	47	97
Netley Court Annexe (Day E.S.N.)	36	44	80
Portswood Diagnostic Unit	4	—	4
TOTALS ..	4,826	4,555	9,381

Number of children examined

Entrants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,355
Leavers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,830
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,196
TOTAL								9,381

Attendances of Parents

The percentage of parents present at school medical inspections during 1966 is given below, together with comparative figures for the previous five years.

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Entrants	93.4	94.4	92.3	90.1	91.6	92.3
Leavers	27.1	52.6	36.7	42.3	37.4	39.3
Others	72.3	87.1	71.2	61.5	74.8	77.0
TOTALS ..	64.3	78.3	67.8	63.6	66.3	68.2

Defects found

The following table gives details of defects found requiring treatment or observation.

	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Defective Vision and Eye Disease:								
Defective Vision	446	13.4	597	21.1	519	16.3	1562	16.7
Squint	120	3.4	18	0.6	38	1.2	176	1.8
.. Other Conditions	25	0.8	11	0.4	30	0.9	66	0.6
TOTALS ..	591	17.6	626	22.1	587	18.4	1804	19.1
Nose and Throat ..	695	20.7	83	2.9	306	9.6	1084	11.6
Ear Disease and Defective Hearing:								
Defective Hearing	236	7.0	36	1.3	108	3.4	380	4.1
Otitis Media ..	77	2.3	7	0.2	28	0.9	112	1.2
Other Ear Diseases	64	1.9	11	0.4	23	0.7	98	1.0
TOTALS ..	377	11.2	54	1.9	159	5.0	590	6.3
Orthopaedic and Postural Defects:								
Posture	54	1.6	47	1.7	61	1.9	162	1.7
Feet	255	7.6	121	4.3	155	4.9	531	5.8
Other Deformities	126	3.8	71	2.5	83	2.6	280	2.9
TOTALS ..	435	13.0	239	8.5	299	9.4	973	10.4

Following up

The following up of the defects found to require treatment or observation may be divided into two sections, namely the re-examination by medical officers of the cases referred at routine medical inspection and the subsequent following up by health visitors of the cases for which treatment has not been obtained.

Visits paid to the homes by the health visitors:

Dental cases	..	..	..	..	..	18
Vision cases	..	..	..	..	..	73
Ear, Nose and Throat cases			..	..	..	43
Skin cases	..	..	..	..	..	64
E.S.N. cases	..	..	..	..	..	53
Orthopaedic cases	..	..	..	..	..	42
Other cases	..	..	..	..	..	593
					—	886
Children seen at schools	..	..	..	..		806
						—
						1,692
						—

Uncleanliness

Under the Authority's scheme health visitors and assistant nurses conduct head examination of children in school at the beginning of each term. Examinations are not carried out at the 22 schools where no infestation has been reported during the past two years, but an inspection is made if and when it is felt necessary.

During the year, 200 children were found to be infested and of these 91 were issued with cleansing notices.

Facilities for cleansing children are provided at all of the Authority's school clinics and during the year 218 children were cleansed. The following table shows the frequency of attendances:

177	Children	attended	once
35	„	„	twice
6	„	„	three times

Weight and Height Measurements

The weighing and measuring of children are carried out periodically at all schools. Statistics for previous years are shown below for comparison.

	Boys			Girls		
	No. of Children	Weight lbs. ozs.	Height inches	No. of Children	Weight lbs. ozs.	Height inches
5 years						
1966	688	42 9.4	43.1	640	41 12.0	42.7
1965	408	42 1.2	42.9	420	41 6.4	42.7
1964	539	42 7.0	43.1	497	40 12.0	42.5
1963	543	42 13.1	43.1	611	41 11.8	42.4
1962	700	41 13.6	42.5	680	41 7.5	42.6
8 years						
1966	18	52 —	47.9	19	58 9.7	49.1
1965	20	57 9.0	48.9	30	51 7.3	47.8
1964	30	56 11.7	48.9	22	54 13.7	48.7
1963	32	57 13.9	48.9	30	55 13.7	48.2
1962	35	58 13.7	49.5	11	54 10.9	47.5
12 years						
1966	196	79 12.0	55.7	270	79 2.9	54.7
1965	64	80 11.3	60.0	69	87 11.6	56.2
1964	71	85 4.5	57.8	83	91 5.3	58.1
1963	83	82 14.7	56.6	76	87 11.2	58.3
1962	94	84 12.6	57.3	89	90 2.1	57.7
14 years						
1966	693	116 0.2	62.6	750	108 8.8	61.3
1965	596	113 11.1	63.5	661	116 4.2	62.5
1964	520	112 10.9	63.8	695	112 9.9	62.2
1963	785	111 12.0	63.3	1,067	110 1.0	61.4
1962	790	109 10.3	62.5	846	112 —	63.1

Private Schools

The following schools were visited by the School Medical Officer during the year:

Atherley
Convent High

II—THE WORK OF THE MUNICIPAL CLINICS

School Clinics

With the opening of Townhill Park and Thornhill there are now ten Health Clinics (listed below), nine of which provide clinic facilities for children in the suburbs of Southampton. In addition to the general facilities provided the Central Clinic also accommodates the specialist clinics—Ear, Nose and Throat, Ophthalmic, Minor Orthopaedic and Child and Family Guidance Clinics. The administrative staff are also housed in the Central Clinic.

Bitterne Park Clinic, Thorold Road
Central Health Clinic, East Park Terrace
Harefield Clinic, Exford Avenue
Millbrook Clinic, Helvellyn Road
Oatlands House Clinic, Winchester Road
Surrey House Clinic, Sullivan Road
Swaythling Clinic, Mayfield Road
Sydney House Clinic, Peartree Avenue
Thornhill Clinic, Farringford Road
Townhill Park Clinic, Benhams Road.

The work in the various clinics followed the pattern of previous years, with the usual troubles and minor ailments being observed and treated. Millbrook reports that infective conditions have been less this year and that problems of general health and debility appear to have been all minor ones. There were, however, a few varied behaviour problems all traceable to marital disharmony and which were mainly referred to the Child and Family Guidance Clinic.

Swaythling Clinic reports that parents bringing children on account of emotional disturbances and psychosomatic complaints, often appeared rather over-anxious themselves, and in the more severe cases psychiatric social workers were called in for help.

Oatlands House reports that the number of children with adjustment difficulties and psychological problems appears to be increasing. The reasons are various, but shortage of suitable housing at a rent which can be afforded, broken homes, domestic disharmony, parental insufficiency and the presence of unwanted and unplanned offsprings rank high among the causes.

At Surrey House Clinic there was one case of outstanding clinical interest, a child with almost complete aphasia of congenital origin. This is a very rare condition and the child's progress is being very closely followed with interest. The girl has now been placed at a residential school for children with severe speech defect.

There was a constant stream of verrucas and warts which involved a considerable amount of the staff's time. Successful treatment of verrucas continued, many children being referred to the clinics by their general practitioners. Bitterne Park Clinic reports that one child who was treated successfully by two applications of Acid Salicylic ointment 90% had been attending a private foot clinic for over a year.

All clinics report the success of the bell apparatus in the treatment of enuretics and with the lengthy waiting lists it was decided that each centre should have two of these units at its disposal.

Dental Clinic

Mr. Alan Edwards, the Principal Dental Officer, submits the following report:

Routine work has continued much as in the preceding year. There have been fewer changes in staff, recruitment having been limited to one additional dental auxiliary. The number of dental officers remained unchanged, having reached the present authorised establishment. All primary schools west of the Itchen were visited for dental inspection one or more times during the year; the majority of the remainder were visited on one occasion. Coverage of secondary schools has not been attempted. The treatment of handicapped children has continued.

This year has seen the termination of the experimental scheme for dental auxiliaries with the announcement that they are to become a permanent institution. The details of arrangements for their registration employment and scope of work now await a parliamentary Order in Council. There are three of these ladies working in this department and this would seem to be the maximum number which can be employed within our existing structure. They have been engaged chiefly upon treatment, with some work in dental health education. It is hoped in the future to spend more time upon this latter aspect. The routine application of solutions of fluoride to the surfaces of the teeth is a procedure in which dental auxiliaries are trained. Serious consideration was given to this during the year as it has been shown that a significant reduction in the onset of dental caries should result. It was felt, however, that amongst other considerations, the time required for this treatment, both on the part of the patient and the operator, would not justify its routine application. This in fact was the conclusion of a Ministry of Education Working Party appointed in 1949.

During the year, visits were made to an appreciable number of primary and infants' schools to talk on dental health. The helpful co-operation of the schools staffs on these occasions was greatly appreciated. An exhibit was put together for the Southampton Show during July. Well over four thousand pamphlets and booklets on

dental health were distributed; encouraging interest being shown by both children and parents. Whilst results are difficult to demonstrate, it is hoped that repeated efforts will get our message across, at least to the children.

The most important dental event this year was the decision that fluoridation of drinking water should not be adopted. The basic importance of this measure to dental health and the practice of dentistry cannot be over emphasized. The disappointment is less bitter, however, with the knowledge that, should circumstances change, the City Council remains in favour on principle.

Dental disease is largely preventable and much more attention should be directed toward publicising this fact, which does not receive the serious attention which it merits.

Dietary sloppiness is well illustrated by the daily dirge of the ice cream salesman's chimes and by the endless chewing and sweet sucking of so many schoolchildren, eloquent of the conflict between dental health and commercial interests. Surely most homes could afford to provide at least three meals a day of sufficient content and variety to render unwanted and unnecessary all the synthetic, non-nutritive, 'between-meal snacks' and sweets, which are so dentally destructive. Diet may appear at first sight to be rather far removed from dentistry but in fact the relationship is very close.

Health is indivisible and dental health education cannot be viewed entirely in isolation. Nevertheless health education in general occupies a very small part in the curriculum of most schools: certainly dental health requires far more emphasis in education.

The dental resources of this country are insufficient to attain and support real dental health for all those who are in need of treatment. Some basic re-appraisal is necessary if further progress is to be achieved. The immediate change necessary is to adopt a policy of prevention. This requires action which at present can only be taken by local authorities.

Artificial Sunlight Clinics

Facilities for artificial sunlight are available at the six clinics listed below. The Authority's medical staff mainly recommend treatment when it is felt children would benefit from a course of artificial sunlight. General practitioners also do occasionally send children along for treatment. The following table shows details of courses arranged.

ATTENDANCES AT ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC

Clinic	Under School Age		School Age		Total	
	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
Sydney House ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swaythling ..	—	—	1	12	1	12
Bitterne Park ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surrey House ..	5	31	19	152	24	183
Millbrook ..	—	—	8	51	8	51
Central ..	—	—	3	25	3	25
TOTAL ..	5	31	31	240	36	271

Ophthalmic Clinic

There are three Ophthalmic Surgeons, Mr. J. Keyms, Dr. Janet Simpson and Mr. C. B. Walker, each conducting one session per week at the Central Health Clinic.

Mr. Walker reports—Attendances remained at about the same level as the previous year and the waiting list for new cases is reasonably well under control.

The following table summarises the work carried out during the year and shows comparative figures for the years 1964 and 1965.

	1964	1965	1966
Attendances at clinic	2,418	2,587	2,543
Individual children seen by specialist ..	1,519	1,617	1,563
Submitted to refraction	775	807	697
Glasses prescribed	722	755	636
Received other treatment	14	21	36
Placed under observation	524	545	614
Found not to require treatment or observation	91	152	113
Number of individual children for whom spectacles were:			
(a) Prescribed	692	691	555
(b) Obtained	*635	*615	*490

* This figure includes children for whom glasses were prescribed but not provided during the previous year.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

Mr. B. Sugden, Aural Surgeon, reports on the work of this clinic—The Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic held twice weekly at the Central Health Clinic continues to provide a comprehensive service in this speciality. All the facilities of such a department of any general hospital are available under ideal working and psychological conditions for children.

In-patient accommodation for medical and surgical treatment is available in the Ear, Nose and Throat wards of the Southampton General Hospital where the segregation of children from adults results in a happy and almost ‘convalescent-home’ atmosphere.

Too much credit cannot be given to the provision of complete ancillary services for speech therapy, auditory training, routine audiometry and special classes with modern scientific equipment for the education of the grossly deaf child. The staffs of these departments deserve the highest praise and the thanks of the community. Finally, the Audiological Research Unit of the Southampton University continues to provide the most advanced methods of investigation of obscure cases of deafness and also the services of their Senior Research Fellow for regular attendance at one of the established clinic sessions at East Park Terrace.

A summary of the work at the Aural Clinic in 1966 is shown in the following table:

Total attendances	..	..	..	..	..	1,579
New cases for consultation	..	..	..	..	..	731
Return cases for review or treatment	..	..	..	..	..	848
Tonsil and adenoid operations	..	..	..	..	..	186
Nasal and aural operations	..	..	..	..	..	15
Audiographs	..	..	..	..	..	66

Orthopaedic Clinic

Dr. F. R. Hollins reports—Throughout 1966 the minor orthopaedic clinic continued to provide supervision and treatment for school and pre-school children suffering from minor postural defects. Details of attendances and the principal conditions are shown in the following tables.

Conditions:						
Genu valgum	..	..	..	..	..	136
Pes valgus	..	..	..	..	..	156
Tibial torsion	..	..	..	..	..	51
Scoliosis	..	..	..	..	..	65
Kyphosis and lordosis	..	..	..	..	..	52
Defects of fingers and toes	..	..	..	..	..	31
Other conditions	..	..	..	..	..	69
						560

ANALYSIS OF ATTENDANCES AT MINOR ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

Classification	Pre-School		School Age		Total	
	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
Feet and legs ..	83	34	308	120	391	154
Spine ..	2	—	84	31	86	31
TOTAL ..	85	34	392	151	477	185

It will be noted that the total attendance figure was 560 compared with 609 for the previous year. For about five months of the year a qualified physiotherapist held remedial exercise classes at selected schools and clinics, but, unfortunately, there was a rather lengthy period following the resignation early in the year of the officer appointed in 1965 when the post was vacant. However, a successor was appointed in September 1966, and by the end of the year all classes were functioning again. Details of these are shown in the report of the physiotherapist.

Cases are normally referred from routine school medical examinations, inspection clinics and toddler clinics. All these children are dealt with in one of three ways. Those which appear to require some specialised form of treatment, or which are suffering from some major orthopaedic condition, are referred to the Orthopaedic Specialist at the Royal South Hants Hospital with whom a close liaison is maintained. Those who have minimal lesions not requiring immediate treatment are kept under observation to ensure that the conditions clear spontaneously. This applies in particular to the pre-school children and does much to alleviate parental anxiety. The largest group are those with moderate postural defects affecting back and feet. The ideal treatment for these children is a course of specialised remedial exercises carried out under supervision.

Immunisation and Vaccination

The usual propaganda continued during 1966—birthday cards accompanied with leaflets being sent to all children on attaining their first birthday, stressing to the parents the dangers of diphtheria, poliomyelitis, whooping cough, tetanus and smallpox. Parents are advised that immunisation and vaccination is available either by their family doctor or at any of the Authority's Health Centres and that treatment is free of charge.

Records are, however, only required in respect of children who have not reached the age of 16 years.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION—Primary courses of immunisation and reinforcing courses remained on a par with the year 1965—3,274 primary courses and 2,853 reinforcing courses in 1966 as compared with 3,250 primary and 2,702 re-vaccinations during the previous year.

	Primary Courses		Re-inforcing Courses	
Immunisation at Clinics	1,504	(1,339)	1,727	(1,552)
Immunisation by Private Doctors ..	1,770	(1,911)	1,126	(1,150)
TOTAL ..	3,274	(3,250)	2,853	(2,702)

(Figures in brackets refer to the year 1965).

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION—Facilities at the clinics continued for parents who wished to take advantage of immunisation of children against whooping cough. During the year 3,087 children received treatment.

TETANUS IMMUNISATION—Triple (DTP) combined (diphtheria and tetanus) or the single antigens are given whichever is thought advisable and during the year 3,665 children were immunised against tetanus.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION—Of the 3,750 children receiving a primary course of vaccination 14 were vaccinated with salk vaccine and 154 with quadruple vaccine. This latter vaccination is only given by general practitioners as the Ministry of Health has not approved the use of this vaccine in Local Authority clinics. The remaining 3,582 children were given oral vaccine.

TABLE 1

Completed Primary Courses. Number of persons under age 16.

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959–62		
1 Quadruple DTPP	59	59	27	2	7	—	154
2 Triple DTP	827	1605	259	75	141	22	2929
3 Diphtheria/Pertussis	—	3	—	—	1	—	4
4 Diphtheria/Tetanus	5	5	9	12	122	32	185
5 Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
6 Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Tetanus	—	—	—	—	69	328	397
8 Salk	3	5	1	1	2	2	14
9 Sabin	766	1859	352	148	341	116	3582
10 Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria) ..	891	1672	295	89	273	54	3274
11 Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping Cough) ..	886	1667	286	77	149	22	3087
12 Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus)	891	1669	295	89	339	382	3665
13 Lines 1+8+9 (Polio)	828	1923	380	151	350	118	3750

TABLE 2
Reinforcing Doses. Number of persons under age 16.

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959- 62		
1 Quadruple DTPP.	—	1	9	—	11	—	21
2 Triple DTP	7	211	546	137	505	45	1451
3 Diphtheria/Pertussis	—	2	6	2	13	4	27
4 Diphtheria/Tetanus	3	8	32	14	1004	137	1198
5 Diphtheria	—	1	2	2	104	47	156
6 Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Tetanus	—	—	—	1	90	255	346
8 Salk	—	—	—	—	7	7	14
9 Sabin	5	158	456	103	1478	309	2509
10 Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria) . .	10	223	595	155	1637	233	2853
11 Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping Cough) . .	7	214	561	139	529	49	1499
12 Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus)	10	220	587	152	1610	437	3016
13 Lines 1+8+9 (Polio)	5	159	465	103	1496	316	2544

SMALLPOX VACCINATION—Although it is pleasing to note there is an increase of thirty-six per cent of children vaccinated as compared with the previous year the vaccinal state is far from satisfactory and every effort must be made to bring this up to as near the 100% level as possible. It is sad to think that the public in general only respond to the acceptance of treatment when a crisis suddenly arises.

The following table shows successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations during 1966:

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2-4	5-15	Total
Number vaccinated	44	1,239	980	190	2,453
Number re-vaccinated	—	40	34	208	282

MEASLES VACCINATION—It will be remembered in 1965 Southampton was one of the selected centres for a trial of measles vaccine. At the end of the trial the Medical Research Council agreed to issue further supplies of vaccine for general use and vaccination was offered to children in the age group 10 months to two years.

Facilities were available at all ten of the Authority's clinics. A total of 1,185 children received vaccination and of this number 120 were vaccinated by family doctors.

B.C.G. VACCINATION—The B.C.G. vaccination of school children programme received a setback early in the year when Dr. Pauline M. Seymour-Cole, who was mainly concerned with this work, obtained

a more senior post with another Authority. It is hoped in the new year to re-organise the work on this section, whereby each School Medical Officer will carry out B.C.G. vaccinations in the senior schools they already visit for school medical inspection purposes.

Children are tuberculin ‘Heaf’ tested before being offered B.C.G. vaccination and positive reactors referred to the Chest Clinic for a miniature X-ray. Unsatisfactory results are passed to the family doctor concerned.

The following table shows details of the work during the year:

Heaf Tested	Not Read	Positive Reaction	Negative Reaction	Vaccinated
996	17	78 (7.83 %)	901 (90.46 %)	892

TUBERCULOSIS—The following table shows the number of children notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952, giving the previous year’s notifications in brackets.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Boys	2	(1)
Girls	2	(5)

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Boys	0	(0)
Girls	0	(0)

TOTAL	..	4	(6)
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Child and Family Guidance Clinic

STAFFING

For some months the Clinic was without a Senior Psychiatric Registrar; in July Dr. Elizabeth Nelson joined the staff. Miss C. R. East, strengthened the P.S.W. team from the beginning of March. The major problem has been in the field of Educational Psychology where Mr. Ferguson, with some sessional help from Mrs. E. M. Gould, has had to take the strain on his own. There is a serious national shortage of trained Educational Psychologists. Attempts to find candidates to fill the two vacant posts proved fruitless. Many authorities are attempting to overcome the problem by sending suitable persons (teachers with basic qualifications in Psychology) for clinical training.

CLINIC DATA

The number of psychiatric sessions held during the year was 529. There were 2,499 child and 426 parent attendances for interviews with psychiatrists. The psychiatric social workers conducted 2,481 interviews in the clinic and made 504 home visits. Almost all the work was carried out at the Central Health Clinic through psychiatrists and

psychologists as well as psychiatric social workers who sometimes saw children at home or at school. Phobic children are often taken back to school by the psychiatrist or psychologist with whom they have the best relationship.

BREAKDOWN OF WORK CARRIED OUT

Consultations	..	..	..	..	..	..	290
Treatments	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,581
Reviews	..	..	..	..	..	..	269
Intelligence tests	..	..	..	..	..	..	279
Educational tests	..	..	..	..	..	..	249
Remedial teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	280
Psychologists' interviews with child	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Parent interviews	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,943

Five hundred and four home visits were also made by the Psychiatric Social Workers.

Sources of referral:

Doctors from various clinics	..	..	..	..	..	102
Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	26
Private doctors	..	..	..	..	..	66
Health visitors	..	..	..	..	..	4
Head teachers	..	..	..	..	..	75
Chief Education Officer	..	..	..	..	..	4
Chief Constable and Probation Officers	..	..	..	..	..	30
Children's Officer	25
Parents	26
Speech Therapist	3
N.S.P.C.C.	1
Marriage Guidance	1

TOTAL	..	363
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FEATURES OF THE YEAR'S WORK

A year ago, mention was made of the increasing numbers of pre-school children referred for assessment and advice. During the year 42 children in this category were referred. Few of these young children turn out to be seriously disturbed. Psychiatric treatment is required infrequently. Some of the problems are partly the result of high density living with limited opportunities for play. Better nursery education facilities should help greatly. Quite a number of these children go to the Dorset Street play group and the change in the children, often after only a few weeks, is frequently remarkable.

In the early days of the Child Guidance movement few subnormal children attended, and their referral was not encouraged. Families with subnormal children are commonly under great stress and often need the kind of help that the Child and Family Guidance Clinic provides. Many such families are deriving support and help from the

Clinic in Southampton. Many of these children would benefit from specialised play groups (with high staff-children ratios) or from daily attendance at a Junior Training Centre equipped to take children at the nursery stage.

Relationships with the paediatricians and the hospital services are excellent and uncomplicated. Transfers of cases in both directions between the Children's Hospital and the Clinic are easily arranged through Dr. Bartlet who is attached to both. Dr. Bartlet also links up with Mr. N. V. Morgan, Consultant in Ear, Nose and Throat Surgery, and Dr. B. Davies of the School Health Service at a special monthly clinic to investigate difficult diagnostic problems in the fields of speech and hearing. This Clinic is at the Royal South Hants Hospital.

EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE CLINIC'S WORK

Attention was drawn to the Clinic's Educational functions in the last Annual Report. These are as important as ever. Four students from the Applied Social Studies Course did their practical work in the Clinic. Dr. Bartlet and Miss Beatty began to contribute to a long term project designed to help general practitioners carry out family-oriented psychotherapy; this group meets fortnightly at a very late hour in the evening after the doctors concerned have finished their surgeries. A close link has been established between the Clinic and the Wessex School of Psychiatry. One of the results of this is that several doctors interested in psychiatry at a post-graduate level attended sessions with the consultants at the clinic. Most members of staff were called upon to lecture to professional and lay groups. A film evening was organised by Miss East in October and approximately 60 workers and students from related fields attended.

School Psychological Service

(a) GENERAL

During 1966 the work of the School Psychological Service has continued to be handicapped by shortage of staff. The establishment is now for 3 Educational Psychologists, working half-time in School Psychological Service and half-time in the Child and Family Guidance Clinic. Despite repeated advertisements, no suitable applicants applied for either of the two vacant posts, which were still unfilled by the end of the year. The work of the Service therefore fell almost entirely on the present full-time Psychologist, Mr. I. R. Ferguson. However, the appointment in March of Mrs. E. M. Gould as a part-time Psychologist to the Clinic and School Service for one session a week has done something to relieve the pressure. At the end of the year the waiting list of cases stood at approximately 60 and, apart from urgent cases, the delay between referral and investigation stood at about three months. If it had not been for the

forbearance of Head Teachers in refraining from referring all but the more urgent cases, the waiting list would have been even greater.

Comparison with the figures for 1964, the last complete year when there were two Psychologists, shows a considerable fall in the number of cases seen. The 1964 figures are in brackets—individual intelligence tests 103 (166), educational tests 82 (131) and interviews with teachers (a) concerning particular children 46 (97), (b) more general discussions 28 (54). As far as possible, priority was given to the assessment of handicapped children (whether spastic, deaf, mentally handicapped, maladjusted or suffering from speech difficulties).

The School Psychological side of the work has suffered more from the shortage of staff in the past year than the Child Guidance side, where, for example, the number of intelligence tests done fell from 334 in 1964 to 279 in the present year. This was due to its being felt that emotionally disturbed children should not be deprived of a psychological assessment and also because the Clinic (apart from Psychologists) continued to be fully staffed.

(b) BELLEMOOR ADJUSTMENT UNIT

Bellemoor Adjustment Unit continued to function successfully with Mr. D. C. Young as teacher in charge. Mrs. M. Cornick resigned in May in order to have a baby, and her place was taken in June by Miss P. C. Potter, who previously taught at Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital School. Mrs. Greenacre, one of the part-time teachers, moved to Dorset in July, but her colleague, Mrs. Morten, has continued to teach the older and more able pupils for three half-days per week.

Forty-one children (29 boys and 12 girls) attended Bellemoor Unit during the year. Of these, 16 entered the Unit before January 1966 and 21 remained there after December. Only four of those who had been admitted before January 1966 remained beyond December. Of the 20 pupils discharged during the year, 9 returned to full-time attendance at ordinary school, 6 left on reaching school-leaving age, 4 went to residential schools for maladjusted pupils and 1 was admitted to Leigh House Residential Unit for Disturbed Adolescents.

Fifteen of the children continued to attend their ordinary school while coming to Bellemoor, but the other 26 were unable to do so. In 1965 28.3% and in 1966 only 27.3% of the pupils were able to continue at their ordinary schools. These are much lower proportions than in previous years and it is now clear that, as almost three-quarters of the pupils are unable to attend their ordinary schools while at Bellemoor, there are strong grounds for developing Bellemoor as a full-time Unit where the majority of the pupils could attend for ten sessions a week, instead of four as at present.

Speech Clinic

Mrs. D. M. Walker, Senior Speech Therapist, reports that the Speech Therapy Service in Southampton was well maintained during the year. Mrs. Janet Callaway left the staff in June 1966 and unfortunately, the vacancy thus created has not been filled—due to the national shortage of qualified speech therapists.

Classes have been created at Thornhill Infants' School and Wimpson Infants' School for children of mixed handicaps. Several children with very defective speech attend these classes and speech treatment is available two or three times a week. The session at Red Lodge Secondary E.S.N. School has been discontinued due to staffing difficulties.

Sessions conducted by the Speech Therapists:

East Park Terrace	..	..	..	..	..	166
Harefield	..	..	..	..	..	93
Oatlands House	..	..	..	..	..	116
Millbrook	..	..	..	..	..	110
Surrey House	..	..	..	..	..	105
Sydney House	..	..	..	..	..	63
Swaythling	..	..	..	..	..	45
Home and school visits	..	..	..	..	..	143
Bitterne Park	..	..	..	..	..	32

Attendances at Clinics:

East Park Terrace	..	..	..	..	..	746
Harefield	..	..	..	..	..	422
Oatlands House	..	..	..	..	..	318
Millbrook	..	..	..	..	..	481
Surrey House	..	..	..	..	..	367
Sydney House	..	..	..	..	..	297
Swaythling	..	..	..	..	..	328
Bitterne Park	..	..	..	..	..	117
Home and school visits	..	..	..	..	..	1,673

TOTAL .. 4,849

Treatments given	..	..	..	..	..	4,543
Consultations	..	..	..	..	..	158
Check Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	148
Children Discharged	..	..	..	..	..	228
Children on register 31st December, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	316
Children on Waiting List:						
(a) for first consultation	..	..	..	..	185	
(b) for check examination	..	..	..	..	157	
						342

The children discharged were classified as follows:

	Normal Speech		Much Improved		Non-co-operation		No defect noted		Unsuitable for treatment		Left district		Left school		Transferred to another clinic		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Dyslalia ..	40	25	17	8	20	5	—	—	4	5	8	1	—	—	1	—	90	44
Dyslalia due to mental retardation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Speech and language retardation ..	7	5	3	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	19	7
Stammering ..	2	5	9	6	7	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	24	11
Stammering and Dyslalia ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Cleft Palate and Rhinophonia ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Dyseneia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
No defect noted ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	6
TOTALS ..	50	36	30	15	31	6	17	6	8	5	16	2	2	—	4	—	158	70

Remedial Exercises

Report of the Physiotherapist—Due to a break in continuity of three months, viz., June, July and August, this being the period between the resignation of Mr. Beavis and the appointment of Mr. Archer, the figures given in the table below apply to nine months only.

During the first five months of the year there were 890 attendances from 61 children receiving treatment at the Centres. From 1st September to 31st December there were 820 attendances and the table shows the number of children under treatment, including 54 continuing from the care of Mr. Beavis.

Feet and ankle conditions predominate and consist mainly of pes planus and pes valgus abnormalities with associated genu valgus in quite a number of cases.

The number of children recommended for postural correction has increased and those requiring breathing exercises has risen to 10. These latter children invariably require postural correction as well.

As the pattern of work has demanded, the Centres have changed slightly since the previous year and are constantly under review. The new Clinic at Thornhill is now included and is reflecting the size of the Estate with rapidly increasing numbers.

Attendances during January to May were 890 and during September to December 820 making a total for the year of 1,710 attendances. The following table shows the number of children attending the centres from the period 1st September to 31st December, 1966.

Name of Centre								No. of Children Attending
Banister School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bitterne Park Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Central Health Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Foundry Lane School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Harefield Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Millbrook Secondary School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Oatlands House Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Surrey House Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Swaythling Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Sydney House Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Thornhill Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Weston Park Secondary School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
TOTAL ..								107

Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants to Courses of Training

Local Authority Medical Officers carried out the medical examination of teaching candidates and entrants to training colleges at special sessions at the various clinics. Medical clearance was arranged for 29 teachers (14 males and 15 females) and 197 training college candidates (51 males and 146 females) during 1966.

Employment of Children

During the year 213 girls and 594 boys were examined and passed as being fit for employment.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES AT MUNICIPAL CLINICS DURING 1966

During the year 65,879 attendances were made at the various clinics, and are summarised in the following table:

Clinic	Bit- terne Park	Central	Hare- field	Mill- brook	Oat- lands House	Surrey House	Swayth- ling	Sydney House	Thorn- hill	Town- hill Park	Haze- leigh Avenue	Totals
Dental ..	—	5,938	2,284	3,699	2,746	3,041	—	—	—	—	—	17,708
Skin ..	811	2,416	1,389	1,948	1,589	1,251	929	2,611	572	14	—	13,530
General Condition ..	176	487	358	523	391	582	347	608	110	3	—	3,585
Sunlight ..	—	24	—	59	—	207	13	—	—	—	—	303
Ophthalmic ..	—	2,543	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,543
Ear, Nose and Throat ..	—	1,579	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,579
Orthopaedic ..	—	652	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	652
Remedial Exercises ..	178	191	61	23	177	98	199	184	36	—	—	1,147
Immunisation and Vaccination ..	1,534	2,547	1,068	2,083	2,096	2,070	1,979	3,133	1,361	399	632	18,902
Child Guidance ..	—	2,476	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,476
Speech ..	128	725	402	482	419	372	328	310	—	—	—	3,166
Audiograph ..	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
Teachers' Exams., etc. ..	38	42	11	25	17	8	84	1	—	—	—	226
TOTALS ..	2,865	19,682	5,573	8,842	7,435	7,629	3,879	6,847	2,079	416	632	65,879

III—HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Blind and Partially Sighted Children

Dr. H. H. Bradbury reports—The number of children who are blind or partially sighted to a degree calling for education in special schools remains small. In July, a girl was diagnosed as having Neurolipoidosis. Her condition deteriorated rapidly and in August she was registered as a blind person. Two months later she was admitted to a special school for blind pupils.

A boy was, however, considered to have improved and was recommended to be transferred from a residential school catering for children who are educationally subnormal and partially sighted to an E.S.N. Day School. It was hoped to arrange this transfer early in 1967.

Deaf and Partially Hearing Children

Dr. B. Davies reports—The health visitors continued to carry out screening tests on 'At Risk' infants at nine months, fifteen months and two years. Unfortunately, the time available for health visitors to spend on routine visits to toddlers of two to five years is limited as is the time available for medical officers to examine healthy children of this age in the clinics. The speech development of children of this age must be carefully observed so that deaf and partially hearing children can be identified at an early age and treatment and provision of training made at the earliest possible time.

There is an increasing awareness, both among the public and professional workers in the field, of the urgent need to detect deafness early. Mothers now occasionally bring their babies to the clinics at as early an age as three months because they suspect deafness. There is a continued need to educate both professional workers and parents that if deafness is suspected or if speech development is delayed or defective, hearing tests must be carried out thoroughly and the child must not be dismissed as backward or lazy until his hearing is established as adequate for normal speech development.

The parents of deaf children may frequently make the diagnosis of deafness correctly themselves at an early age, i.e. often at six to nine months of age. However, it often takes another two to three years for the diagnosis to be established beyond doubt and treatment and special education provided. The youngest child to be given a hearing-aid in the City recently was twenty-one months old.

The method of screening of hearing in school children in the City underwent a change in 1966. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining the services of an audiometrician the appointment was made of an untrained person who had considerable knowledge of deaf children by virtue of being the mother of a deaf child herself. She was trained and commenced audiometric screening in October 1966. This test is carried out in school on all five year old children usually shortly before their first school medical inspection. The test consists of a

sweep test at a fixed intensity of 20 decibels using a performance technique. This can be done very quickly by an experienced person, and there are very few failures due to lack of co-operation. Sometimes the very dull or the very withdrawn child may need some experience with the apparatus and the technique before he or she will co-operate. The failure rate is of the order of five per cent. Children who fail this test have a full audiogram made by the audiometrician and the graph is then sent to the medical officer responsible for the school for appropriate action. As well as doing routine audiometric tests the audiometrician tests children referred to her by head teachers and school medical officers on account of suspected deafness. Also a few general practitioners are now referring children for audiometry via the School Health Service. There is thus developing a fruitful interchange of information between general practitioners and school medical officers on the problems of deafness in children and it is to be hoped there will be an increasing awareness of the importance of even minor degrees of deafness to the child in his classroom situation.

The work of the special units for the deaf and partially hearing children in the City has gone on expanding rapidly. The pattern remains the same, i.e. before the age of two the deaf child is visited at home by the teacher of the deaf, from two to five years he attends the Nursery Unit at Central Infants' School, at five years he enters the Infants Unit or very occasionally is placed at a residential school for the deaf. The Junior Unit is at Tanners Brook Junior School, and in September 1966 the new purpose-built and well equipped Secondary Unit opened at Hightown Secondary School.

The work of the teachers of the deaf continues to be constantly increased by the steady flow of immigrants into the town, i.e. parents with deaf children who wish to make use of the services provided by Southampton education authority. In 1966 children came from several other countries and one family with two deaf children came from the Punjab. These children presented the unusual problems of, one, a deaf child of eight years who had had no treatment or education and, two, the problems of teaching deaf children whose parents do not speak English. The younger child was admitted to our Nursery Unit and the older child was placed at a residential school for the deaf, where he is making very good progress in spite of a very late start.

Those partially hearing children who are able to manage in ordinary schools are visited by the teachers of the deaf. These children number about forty and the frequency of the visits that they receive from the teachers depend on their particular need.

The year 1966 saw the retirement from his post as Consultant E.N.T. Surgeon of Mr. Norman MacKeith who will be very much missed by the parents of deaf children in Southampton and Hampshire, who were his patients, for particularly as Mr. MacKeith took such

great interest in the welfare of deaf children. His monthly clinic for deaf children (or children suspected of deafness) at the Royal South Hants Hospital is now in the charge of Mr. Noel Morgan who succeeded Mr. MacKeith as Consultant E.N.T. Surgeon.

Speech Defective Children

Dr. B. Davies reports—The work of the speech therapist in 1966 was greatly hampered by staff shortage. In September 1966 a special infants' class was set up at Thornhill Infants' School; this class includes children of very varied handicaps but has provided a particular service for children with severe speech handicap; one of these was a severely aphasic child who was awaiting placement at a residential school for children with severe speech defects, while the others have had lesser speech handicaps sometimes with concomitant dullness. Intensive speech therapy is provided in the classroom situation and the speech therapists work closely with the class teacher. The results are so far very good and it is clear that early identification of these children and provision of intensive help with placement in a small group brings worthwhile results.

Delicate Children

Dr. H. H. Bradbury reports—At the termination of the year there were 70 children on the register of handicapped pupils. Of this number 2 were ascertained as being educationally subnormal and were attending Netley Court Special Day School—1 was ascertained as being maladjusted and was attending a special residential school for maladjusted children—1 was ascertained as physically handicapped and educationally subnormal and was attending a special residential school. Of the 66 who were considered delicate 49 were attending special residential open air schools on account of the following conditions:

Debility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Asthmatic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
								—
TOTAL								49
								—

The number of children ascertained as being delicate during 1966 and recommended for open air schooling was 35.

Diabetic Children

Dr. M. Lebermann reports—There are nineteen diabetic children known to the School Health Service. Sixteen of these children are well controlled and attending ordinary schools, two of them in Grammar schools.

Of the remaining three children, two, aged 11 and 14 years

respectively, have been admitted to special schools for diabetic children as it has proved difficult to manage their diabetes at home. The third child, aged 7 years, has been admitted to hospital to stabilise her diabetes, and she will eventually be transferred to a special hospital for diabetics.

Educationally Subnormal Children

Dr. C. M. Atkins reports—A shadow was cast over the world of the E.S.N. schoolchild by the tragically early death of Mr. Cresswell, the headmaster of the E.S.N. Day School. I, personally, learnt much from him. His enthusiasm and his genuine valuation of the individual, irrespective of social or intellectual limitations, were inspiring. He evoked love from his pupils, trust from their parents and respect from his colleagues, to an unusual degree.

Shortly before his death, the E.S.N. Day School had been divided into a Junior Section, at Netley Court, and a Senior Section, eventually to be transferred in January 1967 to new premises at Red Lodge, Bassett. Mr. Lloyd was appointed headmaster at Netley Court and has continued running it in the friendly and permissive atmosphere established there. In particular, efforts are directed to establishing links with, and ensuring co-operation from, the home.

Efforts are constantly being made to lower the age of ascertainment of the E.S.N. child, as it is important to cater for them before years of failure have destroyed their wish to learn. This has meant obtaining the co-operation, not merely of infant school teachers, but also of the Health Visitors and Medical Officers of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, so that the parents and children may be advised even before school entry.

This pre-school assessment has resulted in certain changes in the school system. There are now three Special Infants Classes in the town, at Portwood School, Wimpson, and Thornhill, all admitting children with mixed handicaps. The largest single group is, of course, that of the E.S.N. child. The Wimpson Class has included, however, a child with muscular dystrophy and cerebral palsy; a child with severe dysphasia; a tiny child with a non-specific 'failure to thrive' as well as an intellectual limitation. The Thornhill Class has had E.S.N. children, a wheel-chair spina bifida child, but especially, has catered for children with severe speech defects. The Portwood Reception Class has continued to cater for children who are functioning at a lower intellectual level, whether by reason of innate disability, emotional disturbance, or adverse social conditions. Some of them have had concomitant severe physical disabilities e.g., epilepsy and bilateral congenital cataract; polyarthritis, cardiac involvement and high blood pressure; bilateral renal disease.

A change has occurred at Portwood, however, as the earlier assessment has resulted in the diagnostic work on border-line

children being gradually transferred there, from Netley Court. The Unit has now expanded into a two-class one, with twenty children, one teacher and two nursery nurses. It was realised that this diagnostic work was sometimes also therapeutic, where social conditions had been adverse. Three of the children admitted had, for different reasons, spent most of their early years shut in one room, with no opportunity for play experience. It was, therefore, advised that some children be admitted before statutory school age. The only extra expense entailed at the moment was that of transport. A small start has thus been made to pre-school education for the socially handicapped, even before the Plowden Committee had reported in favour of it. This is still a part of the educational services for the handicapped which I should very much like to see expanded.

At the other end of the age-range, there was also an innovation. Concern has been felt over the lack of support for E.S.N. school-leavers. With the help and initiative of Miss Smith (Deputy Headmistress and Acting-Head), a start was made at providing co-ordinated care and follow-up for school-leavers. A meeting was called of representatives from the school staff, the medical services, the Mental Welfare Officers, Educational Welfare Officers, Children's Department and Youth Employment Officers. It was agreed that similar meetings should be held regularly, in future, to discuss both those children due to leave school and any problems presented by those already left. It was gratifying to learn, from the Youth Employment Officers, that the ex-pupils of the E.S.N. Day School caused much less worry than many others who had not had the benefit of attending the special school. Nevertheless, some of our school-leavers have very difficult family situations or personality problems and do require support from known and trusted sources. It was hoped that the Youth Club will still act as a meeting-place and point of contact when the school moved to its new and less central premises at Bassett.

Epileptic Children

Dr. J. J. Phillips reports—Many epileptic pupils are under the care of their own doctors and others under hospital supervision as out-patients. One is able to attend normal school.

During the year under review seven pupils with epilepsy were attending special hospital schools as boarders.

In addition two pupils with epilepsy were attending Netley Court School as day pupils. Both of these are under hospital surveillance as out-patients.

Physically Handicapped Children

Dr. A. C. Franks reports—There are 40 children on the Physically Handicapped Register; of these, 11 of school age attend Aster House School (for Physically Handicapped Children) as day children, the

remainder are either placed at Residential Schools or are integrated into the City School system with special provision for transport, and their care at school. During the year 59 physically handicapped children have been examined so that a recommendation about their care and schooling can be made to the Education Authority.

In addition every two months the Combined Clinic (including a panel of Children’s Physician, Surgeon, Psychiatrist, as well as local authorising Medical Officer) has met to discuss the management of children with multiple physical defects.

Examinations carried out during 1966

Referred as physically handicapped children	59
Referred as educationally subnormal	165
Total examinations ..	224

As a result of these examinations, the under-mentioned recommendations were made to the Education Committee:

PHYSICAL CASES—

Open-air school for delicate pupils	35
Deaf School	3
Partially Deaf	2
Epileptic Colony	1
Partially sighted	1
School for physically handicapped pupils	6

OTHER CASES—

Unsuitable for education at school	17
Required supervision after leaving school	3
Special school (Day) as educationally subnormal ..	70
Special school (Boarding) as educationally subnormal	8
Ordinary school as educationally subnormal	25
Deferred	13

HANDICAPPED PUPILS ON REGISTER

Blind	5
Partially Sighted	8
Deaf	7
Partially Deaf	47
Delicate	66
Educationally Subnormal	311
Educationally Subnormal and Partially Deaf	3
Educationally Subnormal and Delicate	2
Educationally Subnormal and Diabetic	1
Educationally Subnormal and Epileptic	4
Educationally Subnormal and Maladjusted	14
Educationally Subnormal and Partially Sighted ..	2
Educationally Subnormal and Physically Handicapped..	2

Educationally Subnormal and Speech Defect	..	..	2
Epileptic	..	..	5
Maladjusted	..	..	60
Maladjusted and Delicate	..	..	1
Physically Handicapped	..	..	40
Physically Handicapped and Partially Sighted	..	..	1
Physically Handicapped, Delicate and E.S.N.	..	..	1
Physically Handicapped and Epileptic	..	..	1
Speech Defect	..	..	6
Diabetic	..	..	1
TOTAL			590

Handicapped Pupils newly placed in Special Schools or Homes—			
Physically Defective	..	..	46
Educationally Subnormal:			
Residential	..	..	6
Day	..	..	56
Maladjusted	..	..	15
TOTAL			123

Handicapped Pupils in Special Schools and Homes, at 31st December, 1966—

Blind	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Partially Blind	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Deaf	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Partially Deaf	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Delicate	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Physically Handicapped:							
Residential	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Day	..	..	..	..	..	..	*19
Epileptic	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Maladjusted	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Educationally Subnormal:							
Residential	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Day	..	..	..	..	..	..	208
Diagnostic Classes:							
Portswood Junior Mixed and Infants School	..						20
Wimpson Infants' School	..	..	..	..			5
Thornhill Infants' School	..	..	..	..			12
Special Deaf Classes:							
Central Infants' School	..	..	..	..			21
Tanners Brook Junior School	..	..	..	..			19
Hightown Secondary Mixed School	..	..	..	..			3
Speech Defect	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

* Includes 8 from Hampshire County Area.

APPENDIX A

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE STATISTICAL RETURNS

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1966

FORM 8M

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary, secondary, special and nursery schools in January, 1967: 35,532

PART I—Medical Inspection of pupils attending maintained primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools).

TABLE A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age groups inspected (by year of birth)	No. of Pupils who have received full medical examination	Physical condition of pupils inspected		No. of pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
1962 and later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	1510	1509	1	—	41	290	312
1960	1845	1845	—	—	49	331	361
1959	175	175	—	—	10	32	39
1958	65	65	—	—	5	12	15
1957	69	69	—	—	5	11	15
1956	60	60	—	—	11	12	16
1955	1872	1866	6	—	145	219	329
1954	905	903	2	—	70	103	162
1953	50	50	—	—	6	4	9
1952	1242	1242	—	—	132	153	259
1951 and earlier	1588	1586	2	—	163	115	263
TOTAL	9381	9370	11	—	637	1282	1780

Col. (3) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total 99.88%

Col. (4) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total 0.12%

TABLE B—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	..	6,959
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	9,334
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	16,293

TABLE C—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

Notes:

All cases of infestation, however slight, are recorded, and the numbers recorded relate to individual pupils and not to instances of infestation.

(a) Total number of examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	41,258
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ..	200
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	91
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	—

PART II—Defects found by Periodic and Medical Inspection

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections				Special Inspections
		Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin T	78	109	109	296	1,141
		O 118	100	97	315	4
5	Eyes:					
	a. Vision .. T	91	293	253	637	574
		O 355	304	266	925	621
	b. Squint .. T	61	10	16	87	21
		O 59	8	22	89	7
	c. Other .. T	12	3	8	23	29
6		O 13	8	22	43	3
	Ears:					
	a. Hearing .. T	78	19	30	127	213
		O 158	17	78	253	13
	b. Otitis Media T	38	5	13	56	9
		O 39	2	15	56	3
7	Nose and Throat T	153	21	67	241	209
		O 542	62	239	843	49
8	Speech T	111	4	15	130	6
		O 155	4	37	196	5
9	Lymphatic .. T	18	2	2	22	3
		O 258	18	69	345	5
10	Heart T	16	8	13	37	7
		O 115	32	41	188	1
11	Lungs T	77	24	20	121	1
		O 215	49	88	352	3
12	Developmental:					
	a. Hernia .. T	8	2	1	11	—
		O 12	6	6	24	—
	b. Other .. T	16	4	19	39	10
		O 134	42	95	271	4
13	Orthopaedic:					
	a. Posture .. T	11	7	12	30	31
		O 43	40	49	132	8
	b. Feet T	59	22	35	116	90
		O 196	99	120	415	33
	c. Other .. T	18	12	18	48	63
14		O 108	59	65	232	32
	Nervous System:					
	a. Epilepsy .. T	4	4	7	15	1
		O 9	7	11	27	—
	b. Other .. T	5	2	2	9	—
		O 24	9	21	54	—
15	Psychological:					
	a. Development T	7	2	9	18	168
		O 130	15	93	238	9
	b. Stability .. T	60	12	25	97	4
		O 271	29	145	445	6
16	Abdomen .. T	16	9	11	36	2
		O 40	15	24	79	2
17	Other T	42	37	34	113	926
		O 60	102	99	261	16

PART III—Treatment of pupils attending maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools).

TABLE A—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	38
Errors of refraction (including squint)	719
TOTAL ..	757
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	555

TABLE B—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment	
(a) for diseases of the ear	9
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	197
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	14
Received other forms of treatment	682
TOTAL ..	902
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids	
(a) in 1966	8
(b) in previous years	58

TABLE C—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	598
Pupils treated at school for postural defects ..	40
TOTAL ..	638

TABLE D—DISEASES OF THE SKIN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Ringworm:	
(i) Scalp	1
(ii) Body	3
Scabies	21
Impetigo	21
Other skin diseases	1,581
TOTAL ..	1,627

TABLE E—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinic	790

TABLE F—SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Number of pupils treated by Speech therapists ..	456

TABLE G—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Pupils with minor ailments	1,034
Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination . . .	892
Other than above:	
(i) Rheumatism and Heart	5
(ii) Nervous System	4
(iii) Developmental	10
(iv) Lungs	17
TOTAL ..	1,962

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Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority

ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT

First visit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,486
Subsequent visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,565
								<hr/>
Total visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,051
Additional courses of treatment commenced	..	..						324
Fillings in permanent teeth			..	..	..	..		9,256
Fillings in deciduous teeth			..	..	..	..		4,653
Permanent teeth filled	..		..	..	..	..		7,380
Deciduous teeth filled	..		..	..	..	..		4,218
Permanent teeth extracted			..	..	..	..		520
Deciduous teeth extracted	..		..	..	..	..		2,299
General anaesthetics	..		..	..	..	..		776
Emergencies	..	..	..	..	..	..		361
Number of pupils X-rayed	..		..	..	..	..		155
Prophylaxis	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,123
Teeth otherwise conserved			..	..	..	..		882
Number of teeth roots filled			..	..	..	..		19
Inlays	..	..	..	..	..	..		—
Crowns	..	..	..	..	..	..		14
Courses of treatment completed	..		..	..	..	..		4,039

ORTHODONTICS

Cases remaining from previous year	..	..	..					22
New cases commenced during year	..		..	..	..			44
Cases completed during year	..		..	..	..	..		40
Cases discontinued during year	..		..	..	..	..		3
Number of removable appliances fitted	..		..	..	..	..		62
Number of fixed appliances fitted	..		..	..	..	..		—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	..		..	..	..	..		10

PROSTHETICS

Pupils supplied with Full Upper or Full Lower (first time)	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time) ..	15
Number of dentures supplied	17

ANAESTHETICS

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers ..	67
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INSPECTIONS

(a) First inspection at school:	
Number of Pupils	15,395
(b) First inspection at clinic:	
Number of pupils	3,153
Number of (a) and (b) found to require treatment ..	12,736
Number of (a) and (b) offered treatment	12,184
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	4,543
Number of (c) found to require treatment	3,224

SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment	2,616
Sessions devoted to inspection	161
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	165

APPENDIX B

School Meals

The total number of meals served during the year was 4,128,591, including those served at the four Grammar Schools viz. Taunton's, King Edward VI, Itchen and the Grammar School for Girls.

On the 21st September, 1966, when figures were supplied to the Department of Education and Science for School Meals statistics, there were 20,750 children taking meals. The percentage of free meals was 5.97%. The number of children taking meals was drawn from the following schools:

Aldermoor Junior and Infants..	440	Netley Court and Annexe ..	192
Aster House	25	Northam Junior and Infants ..	65
Banister	166	Portswood Junior and Infants..	217
Bassett Green Junior and Infants	598	Redbridge Junior and Infants ..	154
Beechwood	294	Redbridge Secondary	370
Bevois Town	173	Regents Park Secondary Boys	
Bitterne Manor	166	and Girls	266
Bitterne Park Secondary ..	389	Shirley Junior and Infants ..	553
Bitterne Park Junior and Infants	610	Shirley Warren Secondary ..	268
Bitterne C.E. Junior and Infants	378	Shirley Warren Junior	221
Central Junior and Infants ..	363	Shirley Warren Infants	97
Deanery Secondary	221	Sholing Secondary Girls ..	215
Foundry Lane Junior and Infants	334	Sholing Junior and Infants ..	339
Freemantle C.E.	149	St. Denys Junior and Infants ..	185
Glenfield	207	St. George R.C. Secondary ..	490
Glen Eyre Secondary Boys ..	275	St. John's	203
Glen Eyre Secondary Girls ..	297	St. Jude's C.E.	84
Harefield Junior and Infants ..	375	St. Mark's C.E.	160
Heathfield Junior and Infants ..	491	St. Mary's Junior and Infants ..	236
Highfield C.E.	220	St. Monica	282
Hightown Secondary	504	Springhill R.C.	364
Hightown Junior and Infants ..	555	Swaythling Junior and Infants..	207
Hampton Park Secondary ..	212	Tanners Brook Junior and Infants	307
Hollybrook Junior and Infants..	166	Thornhill Junior and Infants ..	497
Holy Family R.C.	269	Western Secondary	190
Kanes Hill	232	Weston Park Secondary Boys ..	315
Ludlow Junior and Infants ..	632	Weston Park Secondary Girls ..	313
Mansbridge	188	Weston Park Junior and Infants	586
Mansel Junior and Infants ..	351	Wimpson Junior and Infants ..	470
Merry Oak Secondary Boys ..	279	Woolston Secondary	261
Millbrook Secondary Boys ..	242	Woolston R.C.	166
Millbrook Secondary Girls ..	307	Woolston Infants	68
Moorhill Secondary	348	Grammar School for Girls ..	652
Moorhill Junior and Infants ..	182	Itchen Grammar School	220
Mount Pleasant Secondary ..	204	King Edward VI School	547
Newlands Junior and Infants ..	302	Taunton's Grammar School ..	506

Adexolin Capsules

During the year 532 children were recommended by the school medical officers to have adexolin capsules at school. At the end of the year 3,111 children were having capsules and were supplied free of charge.

Milk in School

During the year 5,060,383 third pints of milk were consumed by the children in the schools and were supplied free of charge.

